

STEPS ^{IN} THE EXPANSION
OF
OUR TERRITORY

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STEPS IN THE EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY

BY
OSCAR P. ^{helps}AUSTIN

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NEW YORK
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY
1903

A.175254

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Published November, 1903

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STEPS IN THE EXPANSION OF OUR TERRITORY

INTRODUCTION

To tell in simple terms the steps by which the United States has been transformed from thirteen political communities into fifty, the process by which new territory has been added and great unoccupied areas have been transformed into Territories and then States, is the object of this work.

The process of our national growth has been unique. Nations have usually been constructed by the conquest and absorption of adjacent territory, by an alliance or consolidation of countries or communities, or by the planting of colonies which have remained subject to the parent country. But the spectacle of thirteen distinct communities uniting in one common organization and voluntarily creating from their unoccupied area other organizations of equal rank and power with themselves, until the newly created members

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of the family finally exceeded the original in number, in population, and in political power, is an unusual feature of national history. The area conceded to the original thirteen States by the peace treaty which followed the close of the Revolution was, in round terms, 828,000 square miles, or about three times the present area of Texas. More than half of this area was voluntarily relinquished for the formation of new political organizations which were to have equal rank with those which relinquished it; and thirteen other States, since formed and admitted to the Union, are composed in whole or in part from territory which belonged to the original thirteen in 1783.

The original States were, as is well known, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The area conceded to them by the peace treaty of 1783 was 827,844 square miles. Their present area is 325,065 square miles, or less than 40 per cent of their original possessions. From the remaining 502,779 square miles

Introduction

have been constructed the States of Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Over 50,000,000 people now occupy the area ceded to the thirteen States by the peace treaty of 1783, and practically one-half of that number are located in the new States which have been formed out of that area. Turning to the territory which has been added to the area of the United States by the various processes, the number of political organizations which have been created is much greater. From the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, which more than equaled the original area of 1783, have been created fourteen new States and Territories, in whole or in part; from the Florida Purchase of 1819, a single State; from the Texas Annexation of 1845, the great State of Texas and parts of five other States and Territories, as will be hereafter described; from the Oregon territory, to which our title was confirmed in 1846, three States; and from the Mexican Cession of 1848, seven States and Territories, in part or whole; while the Alaska Purchase

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of 1867 gave a territory larger than any of the additions except the Louisiana Purchase. From the areas thus added have been formed twenty-five political organizations, and they contain a population of about 25,000,000, an area three times as large as that ceded to the original thirteen States and eight times as large as that which those thirteen original States now possess.

In a word, it may be said that the original thirteen States relinquished about 60 per cent of their territory which afterward formed thirteen other States, in whole or in part, and that there has also been added to the Union an area practically three times as great as that which originally belonged to the thirteen. About one-third of the population of the country is located in the area reserved for themselves by the original thirteen States, another one-third in the area which they relinquished to form other States, and the remaining one-third in the area since added to the Union.

Thus, the United States of to-day, through the process of addition and division into new political units, equal in political rank with

Introduction

that of the older members of the Union, has now nearly four times as many political divisions as at the formation of the Union, more than four times the area, and more than twenty-five times the population which it then had. It is to tell the history of this growth in area and population and especially the transition of that area into new political divisions that this work is devoted.

Three hundred years is not a long time in the history of nations. Within that time the population of England has grown from 5,000,000 to 32,000,000, that of France from 15,000,000 to about 40,000,000, and that of all Europe from about 75,000,000 to practically 400,000,000. Yet in that same period—from 1607 to the present time—the English-speaking population of the area now known as the United States has grown from a little more than one hundred persons to 80,000,000, and the territory which they control from a few acres to an area equal to that of all Europe.

Even if we go back to the very beginnings of American history, the discovery by Columbus, the period is not a long one or the

Expansion of Our Territory

story of development difficult to trace in its outlines. The period from 1492 to the present time falls naturally into three simple divisions of nearly equal length: 1. That of exploration and discovery, from 1492 to 1607. 2. Colonization and colonial life, from 1607 to 1776. 3. The formation and development of a nation governing itself by the dictates of its own people, and growing great and strong and prosperous until it stands in the very front rank of the world's great nations, extending from 1776 to the present time. These three divisions of time do not differ greatly in length: the first, nearly a century and a quarter; the second, nearly a century and three-quarters; the third, a full century and a quarter. Their relative length may be better determined by the accompanying lines:

Exploration, 1492-1607.

Colonization, 1607-1776.

Union, 1776 to the present time.

These three divisions are necessarily somewhat arbitrary. There were more or

Introduction

less attempts at colonization in the first period, and more or less exploration and discovery in the second and even the third. There was a slow drifting toward self-government and union in the closing portion of the second period. Great changes in the movements and purposes of mankind do not occur instantaneously, and this was especially true in the earlier periods when intercommunication between men was carried on by the slow processes which existed before the application of steam and electricity to the transmission of thought and intelligence. But they, nevertheless, form the outlines of our history—a history which begins with the discovery of the continent of which the United States is now the chief nation, so distinctively the chief nation that its people are designated the world over by the simple title “Americans.” The third division includes the chief events to which this study is devoted, the transformation of common area into new States.

The native population of America at the time of its discovery can, of course, only be estimated, and the fact that the people themselves had no established basis of fact upon

Expansion of Our Territory

which estimates could be calculated, renders the task of forming even an estimate a difficult one. Estimates of the entire population have, therefore, differed widely, ranging as high as 25,000,000, or even 30,000,000, for the entire continent. But the sober studies of ethnologists in recent years have resulted in the conclusion that these estimates were greatly exaggerated, and it now seems probable that the population of all America at the date of European discovery, exploration, and settlement did not exceed 10,000,000, and may have been considerably below that figure. This population was, apparently, about equally divided between North and South America, the most densely populated sections being Mexico, Central America, and Peru, where also the highest grade of civilization and the greatest accumulations of wealth prevailed; and it was to these sections that the Spanish gave their chief attention, slaughtering and despoiling the people, robbing them of their wealth, enslaving them and in some cases causing the almost total disappearance of considerable groups of the native population.

FIRST PERIOD

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

THE first period, from the date of discovery in 1492 to the first permanent English settlement in 1607, was devoted to determining the form, the character, and the possibilities of the newly found world—the American continent. Its discovery was an incident in an attempt to find a direct water-route to India, whence Europe had long drawn an important supply of gold and silks and spices and perfumes and precious stones, but to which the overland route was difficult and attended with great dangers from fierce desert tribes; and Columbus, who discovered America in 1492, supposed up to the time of his death in 1506 that the land which he had found was simply the eastern coast of Asia. Seven years later, however, Balboa, exploring the Isthmus of Darien from the most westerly point he had been able to reach by

Discovery and Exploration

water, discovered that another ocean lay beyond, and then the European world began to realize that a new continent awaited its exploration and development.

SPANISH EXPLORATION AND OCCUPATION

The first settlement of Europeans in America was established by Columbus himself. On his first voyage he left forty of his crew with abundant supplies on the Island of Haiti, as it was called by the natives, or Santo Domingo as the Spanish named it, with the purpose of establishing a permanent settlement. On his return, a year later, he found that the entire colony had perished, partly through internal dissensions and partly by reason of unjust dealings with the natives who had destroyed them. Another colony was immediately planted at a more favorable spot on the same island, naming it Isabella. The city thus founded became the first permanent European settlement in America, and was the capital of Spanish America until about 1520. From it other colonies or groups of Spanish settlers were sent, to Ja-

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maica in 1509; Porto Rico, in 1510; and Cuba, in 1511. Ponce de Leon, who had been Governor of Porto Rico, went from that island to Florida in search of a fountain which was reported to be capable of giving permanent youth, and thus was the first to explore the mainland of the continent (1513), and two years later Pineda explored the country along the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Soon the Governor of Cuba sent Cortez on an expedition to explore and conquer Mexico, and on arriving there (1519) he found that the land was occupied by a people far superior to any that had been seen in the islands or on the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Destroying his ships to compel his men to fight with greater courage, he penetrated the country, and in two years had subdued and taken control of Mexico. Pizarro, who had accompanied Balboa when he discovered the Pacific in 1513, visited Peru in 1526 and discovered its civilization and wealth. On reporting the facts to the Spanish Government, he was authorized to invade and conquer it, and by 1536 was in control of the country which now forms Peru,

Discovery and Exploration

Chile, and Ecuador. In 1539 De Soto, who had accompanied Pizarro to South America, returned to the mainland of North America, where he supposed he would also find a wealthy people whom he might conquer and despoil; and with a company of men marched from the coast of Florida to the Mississippi River near the present city of Vicksburg, finding only savages and undergoing hardships which caused his death. His suffering followers, much reduced in numbers, descended the river and reached the Spanish settlements in Mexico. In 1540 Coronado, a Spanish governor of northern Mexico, heard that there were seven wealthy cities lying at the north of his country, and organized an expedition to conquer them. He marched to the north, but found, however, only some cities of the Pueblo Indians, and turning eastward, crossed what is now known as New Mexico and probably a part of Kansas, and extended his explorations eastward nearly to the point on the Mississippi River which De Soto had reached on his westward march from Florida. Finding none of the expected riches, he returned to Mexico. In 1582 Fran-

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ciscan friars opened missions in the valley of the Rio Grande, and in 1598 Santa Fé, a city of the Pueblo Indians, was occupied and made the seat of Spanish government in the north of Mexico; but it was not until 1776, the year of the Declaration of Independence, that the Spanish extended their settlements to San Francisco on the Pacific coast. In 1535 Spain established a settlement at Buenos Ayres in South America and took possession of the Plata River, thus controlling practically all of South America except Brazil, which was claimed by the Portuguese. In 1526 Vasquez de Ayllon, who had been on a special mission to Cuba, obtained permission from the Spanish Government to establish a colony on the Atlantic coast of North America, and planted an unsuccessful Spanish colony called San Miguel, on the James River, at the very spot where, eighty-one years later, Jamestown was established as the first permanent English settlement in America. In 1565 Menendez de Aviles established the settlement of St. Augustine, Florida, which remained a permanent Spanish settlement, and was the first permanent settlement of Euro-

Discovery and Exploration

peans in the area now known as the United States.

The Spanish retained their control of Florida until 1763, when they ceded it to Great Britain in exchange for a part of Cuba, which that country had captured; but it was in 1783 retroceded by Great Britain to the Spanish, and in 1819 it was sold by Spain to the United States. The Spanish retained possession of Mexico, which extended as far north as the present northern boundary of California, until 1822, when a popular uprising drove out the Spanish officials and the Republic of Mexico was established in 1823. A series of revolutions against Spanish control, which had been begun in South America in 1810, was finally successful in 1824, and in 1825 the people of Central America also established a republic, thus terminating Spanish control on the mainland of America. In 1898 the United States, moved by the cruelties of the Spanish Government against Cuba, compelled Spain to relinquish control of that island and Porto Rico, and aided Cuba in organizing an independent republican govern-

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ment, thus terminating Spanish control in America.

The work of Spain on the American continent may be summed up in a few words. The establishment of settlements or colonies began with the first voyage of Columbus and was rapidly extended during the following half century. Before the English or French or Dutch had founded a single colony in the new world, the Spanish had overrun and taken possession of the West Indian Islands, Florida, Mexico, Central America, and practically all of South America except Brazil. Their control and operations, however, were for the purpose of obtaining wealth rather than of establishing colonies and permanent homes for their people. They ravaged the territory which they occupied, despoiled the natives of their accumulated wealth, destroyed their cities, took possession of their mines, and enslaved the population for their operation and for the operation of their sugar plantations in the West Indian Islands, the only section of their great American possessions in which agriculture was extensively developed by them.

Discovery and Exploration

PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION

Portugal was the next country after Spain to establish permanent settlements in America. A Portuguese fleet starting for India via the southern extremity of Africa, in the year 1500, by some miscalculation sailed farther west than intended and discovered the eastern coast of South America, and took possession in the name of the Portuguese Government. No attempt at settlement was made, however, until 1532, when a colony was planted south of the present site of Rio de Janeiro, and other colonies soon followed. That settlement remained a successful Portuguese colony for many years, its gold, diamonds, and plantations proving a source of great wealth to Portugal. When the Portuguese prince regent, John VI, was compelled to flee from the armies of Napoleon in 1808 he established the seat of Portuguese government in Brazil, remaining there until 1821, when he returned to Portugal as king, leaving his son, Don Pedro, as prince regent of Brazil; but the prince soon placed himself at the head of a movement for independence, and in the fol-

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lowing year was proclaimed the head of the independent empire of Brazil, which in turn became a republic in 1889, ending Portuguese government in America.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXPLORATION

During the period in which Spain and Portugal were taking possession of America from Florida southward two other nations were busy exploring and studying the eastern coast of North America from Florida northward. These two nations were England and France. They began these explorations within a few years following the discovery, partly in an effort to find a northwest passage to Asia, partly in the hope of discovering valuable minerals, and partly in the general spirit of adventure. Soon the value of the fisheries near the mouth of the St. Lawrence became known and proved a great attraction to the people of those countries, and especially to those accustomed to maritime occupations. In this manner the English and French gradually became acquainted with the coast from Florida to a point far north of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Efforts to plant colonies

Discovery and Exploration

began as early as 1534-35 by the French, Cartier spending a winter at a point on the St. Lawrence which he named Mont-Real, and another effort was made by him in 1541 near Quebec. Twenty years later efforts were made by the French to establish colonies on the St. Johns river in Florida, naming the country Carolina, in honor of the boy king, Charles IX, but the efforts were unsuccessful. Other efforts were made in Nova Scotia and along the St. Lawrence later in the century, but were unsuccessful, owing chiefly to the fact that the persons sent as colonists were largely of the pauper and criminal classes and devoid of the sterling qualities which were required for success in a new land.

The English also made slow progress in attempts at colonization. Many English vessels visited America following Cabot's voyage in 1497, and by 1570 from thirty to fifty vessels went every year to the Newfoundland fishing banks, while many others cruised along the eastern coast of America in search of gold, seeking a northwest passage to India, or on buccaneering expeditions. An attempt was made to establish a permanent settlement

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at Newfoundland in 1579, but it was not successful. In 1585 another effort was made farther south, at Roanoke Island, North Carolina, but the colonists hastened back to England at the first opportunity. In 1587 Lord Raleigh, who had made unsuccessful attempts to establish colonies in Newfoundland in 1579 and at Roanoke Island in 1585, sent another party to Roanoke Island, with John White as governor. Among the colonists were Governor White's daughter, Eleanor Dare, and her husband, and on August 18th of that year (1587) she gave birth to a daughter, the first child of English parents born in America. This child was given the name of Virginia, the name by which that part of America had been designated in honor of the virgin Queen Elizabeth. Governor White soon left for England to obtain supplies, but his return was delayed by war troubles at home until 1591, when he found only the ruins of the buildings and no traces of any of the colonists, and all attempts to find them were unavailing. Rumors were afterward heard that members of the colony still existed among the Indian tribes, but none of them was ever found, and

Discovery and Exploration

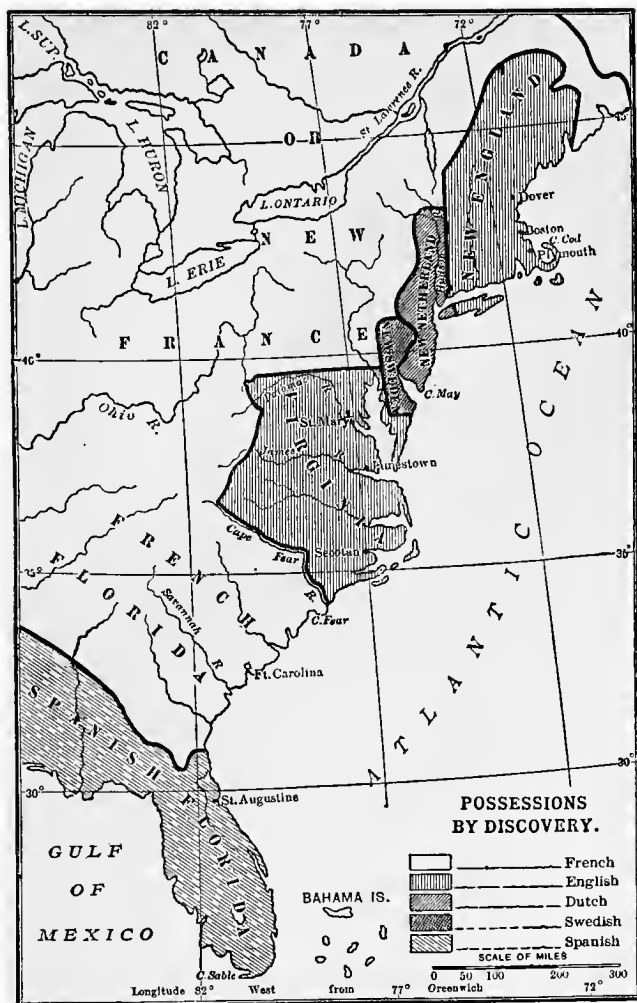
the fate of Virginia Dare, the first child born in America of English parents, is unknown.

All of the efforts at colonization made by the English and French between the discovery in 1492 and the year 1607 were failures, chiefly because of a lack of knowledge of the territory and the selection of a class of people unsuited by training and disposition to undergo the hardships and apply the persistent labor and energy necessary to overcome the adverse conditions of climate and surroundings among the savages. The Spanish were more successful, because they had chanced to make their efforts in a part of the country having a less rigorous climate and inhabited by prosperous but physically weak nations whom they were readily able to overcome and rob of both their labor and their accumulations of gold and silver.

The century of study of America and the experiments at colonization made during that time finally taught the English and French something of the difficulties of the task and the class of people necessary for this work. By the year 1600 both nations had begun to realize that if they were to accomplish any-

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thing in America they must utilize people of energy, perseverance, and having some definite and well-developed motive. The French chose for their medium of success a combination of religion and commercialism, a part of the people sent to America being Catholic priests, who entered zealously upon the work of carrying their religion among the savages, while traders were authorized to operate among the Indians in the purchase of furs in exchange for merchandise from Europe. By the explorations of these two classes it was expected that the French could extend their claims to American territory, as they subsequently did. Hence the French settlements established after 1600 partook more of the nature of missions or trading posts than of colonies. The English selected as their method of controlling the country the establishment of groups of people of a class who would attempt to make permanent homes for themselves, to cultivate the soil, and thus render themselves self-supporting, and provide for a gradual enlargement of the area occupied and of their control of the country and people.



SECOND PERIOD

COLONIZATION

THE English having learned by their explorations and experiments during the sixteenth century that colonization in the New World was a serious task, set seriously about it shortly after the year 1600. In 1606 King James chartered an organization whose avowed purpose was to plant colonies in America. A part of this organization was composed of London merchants and a part of traders and gentlemen located at Plymouth, in the west of England. The organization was divided in two sections—that composed of London merchants being called “The London Company,” the other, composed of those residing at Plymouth, was called “The Plymouth Company”—and they seem to have operated altogether independently of each other. The London Company was authorized to plant colonies between the thirty-fourth and forty-

Colonization

first parallels of latitude, or between what is now the southern limit of North Carolina and the southern line of Connecticut. The Plymouth Company was authorized to plant colonies between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth parallels, or between a point just north of the mouth of the Potomac and Eastport at the extreme eastern point of Maine. Their assignments of area, it will be seen, overlapped each other, but this was adjusted by later action.

JAMESTOWN, 1607

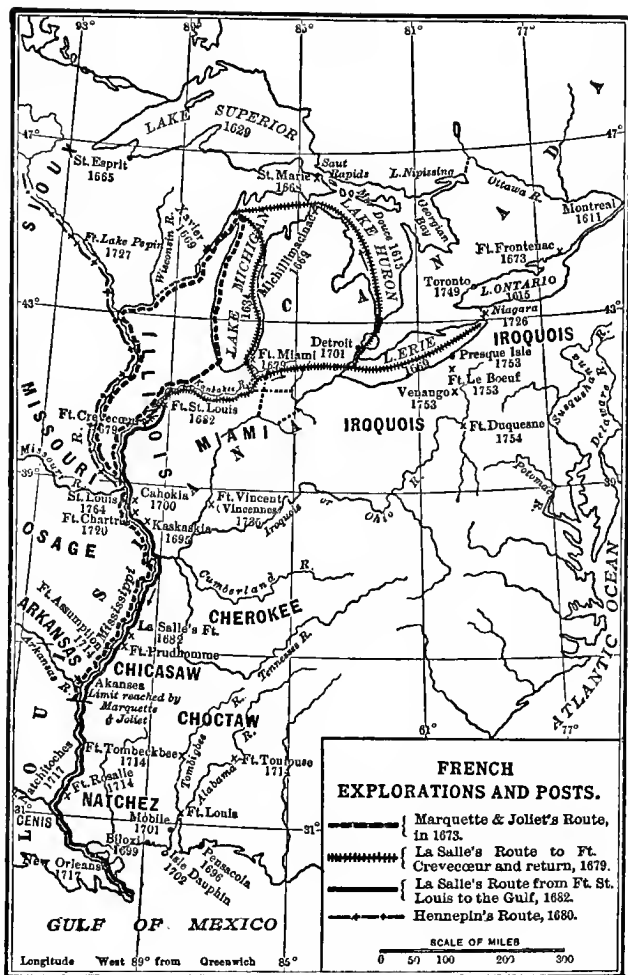
The London Company was more active than its Western England associate, and in the very year of its organization sent out a colony of a little above one hundred men to settle at or near Roanoke Island. They sailed in December, 1606, sighted land in April, 1607, entered the Chesapeake Bay, naming the capes at its mouth Henry and Charles after the king's sons, and ascended a river which they called the James after the king himself. On May 13 they landed at a point fifty miles above the mouth, and there planted the first permanent colony of Eng-

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lishmen in America. Curiously the spot selected was the very one on which De Ayllon, the Spanish commander, had located his unsuccessful colony of San Miguel in 1526, eighty-one years earlier, though there is no evidence that this fact was known to the English when they selected this spot. The colony had a hard time for years, and the survivors were on the point of abandoning Jamestown to seek food among the fishermen of Newfoundland when a vessel arrived with supplies and the colony was made permanent, and by additions from time to time began to slowly expand.

FRENCH COLONIZATION BEGUN

The very next year (1608) the French established their first permanent settlement in America, locating it at the present Quebec, but, like most of the French "colonies," it was a mere trading post, set up chiefly for the purpose of trading with the Indians and establishing the claim of France to the surrounding territory. In 1611 they established a post at what is now Montreal, and their fur-traders and missionaries began to explore



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the interior, following the Ottawa River from Montreal to the west, and by 1615 had reached Lake Huron, having selected this northern route to the interior because the country along the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie was occupied by hostile Indian tribes, the Iroquois. The name "Canada" was given to the country along the St. Lawrence River by the early French explorers, and seems to have been derived from the Indians.

PLYMOUTH, 1620

The next step in permanent colonization was by a group of English people who had removed from England to Holland because of dissatisfaction with the established state religion of England. This state religion of England, while Protestant, retained certain features of the Catholic rituals with which some of the people were dissatisfied, and the various bands who opposed it were known as Independents, Puritans, Dissenters, etc. Many of them had left England for Holland in the fifteenth century, and in 1620 a little band of Independents determined to remove from Holland to America, where they could have

Colonization

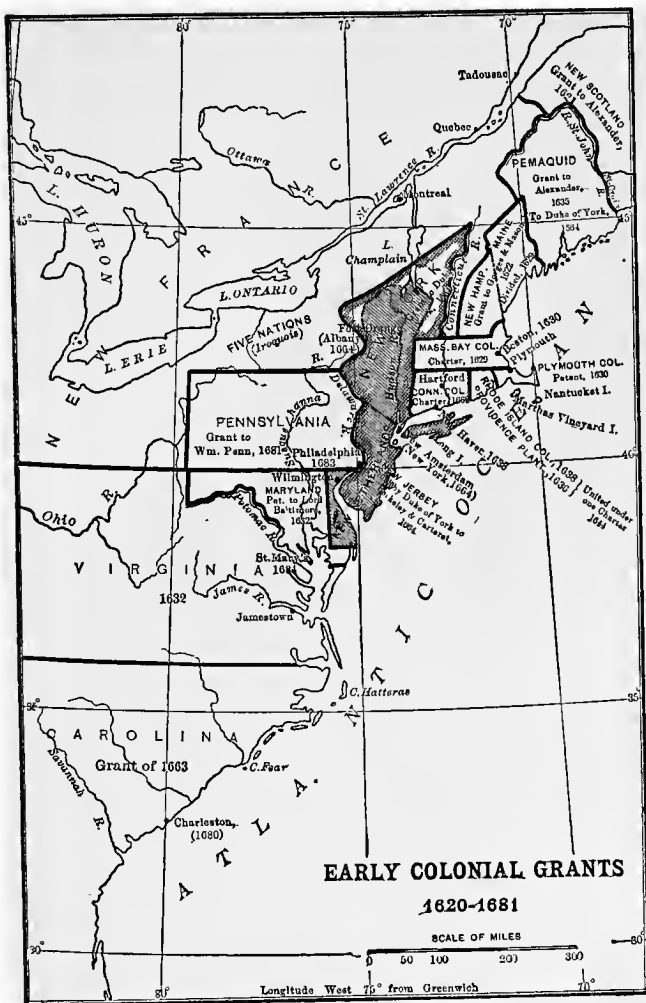
both freedom of worship and establish permanent homes for themselves. They obtained a grant of land from the London Company, intending to settle between the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers. The captain of their vessel professed, however, not to be able to proceed so far south on account of adverse winds, and they landed, December 22, 1620, on the northern coast of Cape Cod, a short distance south of the present city of Boston, and within the territory of the Plymouth Company, from which they subsequently obtained a patent. They experienced great suffering that winter, but the next year fifty more Englishmen came out from Holland, and in the following year thirty more, and thus the colony, which was called Plymouth, became permanent. Many years later, in 1691, it was united with the Massachusetts colony and ceased to exist as a separate colony.

DUTCH COLONIES ON THE HUDSON

Meantime the Dutch had begun to exhibit an interest in America. A Dutch exploring expedition under Captain Hendrick Hudson,

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searching for a passage through America to India, had sailed up the river now known as the Hudson in 1609, two years after the English settlement at Jamestown, and one year after the French settlement at Quebec, and soon Holland set up a claim to that part of America, calling it New Netherlands, and naming the river after its explorer, Hudson. Some of their fur-traders built huts near where New York is now located as early as 1615. In that year the Dutch Government chartered the New Netherlands Trading Company, granting it trading privileges in New Netherlands, and it was succeeded in 1621 by the Dutch West India Company. In 1624 this company sent thirty families to found a colony on the Hudson. Part of them settled at the mouth of the river, near where New York now stands, and a part went up the river to the present site of Albany, establishing a fort which they called Fort Orange. A few also went to a point on the Delaware, not far from the present site of Philadelphia, and another party settled on the north side of Long Island Sound, in what is now Connecticut. Additions were



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made to these small groups from time to time, and the Dutch took possession of both sides of the Hudson River and from New York (or New Amsterdam, as it was then called) south to Delaware Bay. They retained their control until 1664, when England, claiming the title of the country by discovery prior to that of the Dutch, sent out a small fleet and took possession of New Amsterdam and of the colonies, calling the town and the colony New York, after the county and city of York, England, and in compliment to the Duke of York, who was made proprietor of the conquered territory. Fort Orange was named Albany, in honor of the duke's second title, Albany.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONY

Eight years after the Plymouth colonists established themselves on the bleak coast of Cape Cod they had neighbors. A new settlement was established just beside them at Salem, near the present site of Boston, in 1628. The people had been sent out by a company chartered as the "Governor and County of Massachusetts Bay," and the col-

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ony thus came to be known as the Massachusetts Colony. As it increased in numbers, separate settlements or "congregations" were organized, and in 1630 Boston became the capital of the colony, which proved successful from the first, and received additions of about 1,000 from England in that year alone. The people composing this colony were chiefly of the class known as Puritans, as already described.

THE MARYLAND COLONY

Neighbors also came to the Virginia colony about this time. In 1634 a party of about 200 English arrived and located on the north bank of the Potomac, about seventy-five miles north of Jamestown. They came under a charter granted to Lord Baltimore, who had given the colony the name of Maryland, in honor of the queen, Henrietta Maria. The land granted to this colony was within the limits claimed by the Virginia colony, and this fact, coupled with the fact that the Maryland colonists were chiefly Catholics, led to sharp differences, and for some years their relations were not altogether of a neigh-

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borly character. However, the Maryland colony continued to exist, and increased in numbers and area occupied.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT

After these four English colonies of Virginia, Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Maryland had been firmly established, the process of colonization or settlement developed by another method. Little groups of people, dissatisfied for one cause or another, left the original colonies, and wandering off into the forests, established colonies or settlements for themselves, and having formed a nucleus, were joined by people from England. Settlements of fishermen and others were made about 100 miles north of Plymouth in 1623, and in 1629 John Mason, of England, who had some years earlier obtained a patent for the land, took control of the section and called it New Hampshire, after his home county of Hampshire, England. The scattered settlements increased partly by accessions from England, and were known as New Hampshire and the area as the New Hampshire Grants until 1641, when they united

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with the Massachusetts colony ; but in 1769 were made a separate royal province. The colony was reunited with Massachusetts in 1685, but was afterward again established as a separate province, and finally became definitely one of the American colonies. In 1635 a handful of people removed from Plymouth to the valley of the Connecticut River, and were soon followed by others from Massachusetts and Plymouth, establishing the settlements of Hartford and New Haven, which were strengthened by accessions from England, and were afterward united as the colony of Connecticut. In 1636 Roger Williams, a minister whose extreme views did not suit the people of Massachusetts, was banished from that colony and established the settlement of Providence. Others, driven from Massachusetts and Plymouth, established the settlements of Newport and Portsmouth, and they were subsequently united under the title of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, receiving accessions both from the other colonies and from England.

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NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND DELAWARE

In 1664, as already related, the British drove out the Dutch from the Hudson River territory, and taking possession, gave to the settlements the name of New York. They also took possession of the territory along the coast from New York to the Delaware, which had also been held by the Dutch, and this was granted to Sir George Carteret, former governor and defender of the British Isle of Jersey, and called New Jersey in his honor. As the Dutch had also held a small strip of country on the south side of the Delaware River (which was claimed by Lord Baltimore as a part of his grant of Maryland), the English also took possession of that, although Lord Baltimore again insisted that it belonged to him. It was subsequently sold to William Penn, but still later established as the colony of Delaware. All of these areas, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, had a considerable Dutch population, and in New Jersey was also a settlement of Swedes, and to this was soon added English, some from the adjacent colonies and some from England.

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THE CAROLINAS

Meantime the disposition of the Virginia settlers to extend their settlements into the surrounding country, outside of the area granted to the original colonies, had made itself apparent. The French had planted colonies of Huguenots in the south in 1562, and called the country Carolina, in honor of the boy King of France, Charles IX; but, although they were quickly driven out by the Spanish, the country was thereafter known by the name of "Carolina." Into this country parties of settlers from Virginia made their way, and the first permanent settlement of North Carolina was made at the place subsequently called Albemarle, by a party from Virginia in 1653. In 1664 a party of English from the Island of Barbados settled on the Cape Fear River, the settlement subsequently receiving the name of Clarendon, and this was the beginning of the permanent settlement of South Carolina. These two names of Albemarle and Clarendon were given to these settlements in honor of the Earl of Clarendon and Duke of Albemarle, members of an English company to which

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Carolina had been granted in 1663. To the settlements thus created additions were made from Virginia, from New England, from the English settlements in the Bahamas and Barbados islands, and from England. These two colonies, however, made very slow growth compared with that of the others during the first half century of their existence.

PENNSYLVANIA

Lying between the colony of Virginia at the south and the area held by the Dutch on the Hudson was a section of country which had received little attention when the English took possession of the New Netherlands territory, and formed the colonies or provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware. This area soon began to attract attention. In 1681 William Penn, an English Quaker, asked that it be granted to him in settlement of a claim of his father, a former admiral in the English navy, and this was done. He proposed to establish a popular government, based upon principles of exact justice, and offered his land at the low price of two pounds sterling for 100 acres, or

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about ten cents per acre, and within a short time his colony was established, the name Pennsylvania, or Penn's Forest, having been given to it by the king himself. Quakers, Swedes, Dutch, Germans, Welsh, and English flocked in, some from their homes in Europe and some from the surrounding colonies and settlements, and Pennsylvania soon became a flourishing colony.

GEORGIA

No more separate colonies were formed after Pennsylvania until 1733, when James Oglethorpe, a member of the British Parliament, conceived the idea of establishing a colony between the Carolinas and Florida to furnish a home for the unfortunate debtor class of England. A charter was granted to him and others, and the country was called Georgia, in honor of King George II. The debtors transported to the colony, however, proved to be unsuited to the surroundings and the requirements of the situation, and parties of Scotch Highlanders and German Protestants were brought, but the colony remained one of the weakest for many years.

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This was the last colony established in America by the English.

Thus the period from 1607 to about 1750 was devoted by the English to the planting and slow development of their thirteen colonies, and by 1750 they claimed and occupied with scattering settlements all of the Atlantic coast from Florida on the south to the valley of the St. Lawrence at the north. The charters under which the colonies had been organized and put into operation in some cases purported to extend from ocean to ocean, especially in the case of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, while North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia also claimed territory as far west as the Mississippi.

FROM 1607 TO 1750

More than one hundred years were occupied in the establishment of the thirteen colonies, which subsequently became the United States of America. The first, Virginia, was planted in 1607, the last, Georgia, in 1733, one hundred and twenty-six years later. The population of Virginia in 1600 was about 15,000, and that of all the thirteen English

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colonies probably about 60,000. By 1700 the population of all the colonies was about 250,000, and by 1750, 1,250,000. By 1750 the thirteen English colonies fully occupied all the area fronting on the Atlantic coast, from the Spanish territory of Florida to the French territory on the St. Lawrence. Up to about that time the English had made little attempt to extend their settlement beyond the Alleghanies, though the older colonies—Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut—claimed that their charter extended “to the South Sea,” or, in other words, to the Pacific Ocean. A settlement of Virginia was made on the Kanawha west of the Alleghanies in 1748, and in 1749 King George granted to a company of wealthy Virginians, called “The Ohio Company,” 500,000 acres of land in the Ohio Valley on the agreement that they were to locate at least 100 families upon it, and build and maintain a fort.

OTHER ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

It must not be understood that the thirteen colonies whose planting has been here described were the only English colonies in

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America. The English had meantime established colonies in the Bermudas, Bahamas, Jamaica, and Honduras on the south, and Nova Scotia and Newfoundland at the north, and the Hudson Bay Company had established trading stations in the Hudson Bay country, and thus established a British claim to that territory; but these were so far removed from the thirteen colonies lying between Florida and the St. Lawrence that they had little relationship with them, and little of interest in common with them.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Meantime the French had not been idle. Their explorers, fur-traders, and missionaries had pushed west through the wilderness from Quebec and Montreal along the Ottawa River to Lake Huron in 1615. They soon crossed the river which connects Huron with Superior, and pushed westward in 1634 in the area now known as Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1641 Jesuit priests said mass in the presence of 2,000 Indians at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1673 Joliet and Marquette ex-

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tended their explorations through Wisconsin to the Mississippi River, and down that stream to the mouth of the Arkansas, and in the period from 1678 to 1682 La Salle explored Lake Michigan, crossed from the site of Chicago to the Illinois River, and then descended the Illinois and the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, establishing the claim of the French to the valley of the Mississippi, by reason of discovery and exploration. Thus, although the French population in America was not more than one-tenth that of the English, and although their base of operation occupied an inhospitable climate and region, they had drawn a cordon of explorations and claims to territory around the English colonies at the north and west and along the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, during the period in which the English were occupying the area between Florida and the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic and the Alleghanies. After the exploration and establishment of claims to this great stretch of territory from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth

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of the Mississippi, the French proceeded to strengthen their claims by establishing trading stations, military posts, forts, and little communities all along this line at the north and west. They made friends with the Indians, and many of their men who did not bring families from France intermarried with the Indians and reared half-breed families. By these and other methods they strengthened their hold upon the savage tribes and prepared for the inevitable struggle with the English for the control of this western territory which the English colonists still claimed as their own under the charters to Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. By 1750 the French not only claimed the line of territory along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes and the Mississippi, but all the territory drained by them and by the rivers emptying into them, including the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland on the east, and the Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers on the west. Thus their claim to territory by 1750 extended far to the north of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and covered all the territory between the Alleghanies and

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the Rocky Mountains, down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, the area claimed at the gulf extending a considerable distance on each side of the mouth of the Mississippi. The Spanish at that time still held Florida and Mexico, claiming the Mexican country as far north as the head of the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers, and west to the Pacific, and still later they extended their claim as far as the northern line of California.

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA IN 1750

This was the general situation in North America in 1750. The English colonies held the area from Florida to the valley of the St. Lawrence and extending from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, also the Hudson Bay country and Newfoundland. The French claimed the territory from the St. Lawrence half-way to Hudson Bay at the north, and all the territory from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains in a wedge-shaped area down the Mississippi Valley to the gulf. The Spanish held Florida and Mexico, ranging into the north and west to the Pacific coast.

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RELATIONS OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES PRIOR TO 1750

During the period from 1607 to 1750 the English colonies had conducted their affairs independently of each other. There had been a confederation of New England colonies for the purpose of mutual defense and cooperation in certain matters, each colony, however, continuing to manage its own local affairs; but after it had operated about twenty years, the British Government grew suspicious that it might result in too great a feeling of independence, and sent a commission over to assume control and administer government, and the confederation was dissolved, though the commission did not long continue as the governing power. The southern colonies were governed during most of the colonial period by governors sent out from England, or at least appointed by the British Government, while during a large part of the period the New England colonies were permitted to choose their own governors from among their people; the laws and general regulations were based upon English laws and customs.

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The details of government in each colony were provided by legislative bodies, some of them "bicameral," or having two branches like our own present Congress, others having but a single organization. The purely local government was created and enforced by local assemblies, and by the "town meeting" in New England. The attacks of the Indian tribes sometimes resulted in cooperation of certain colonies for mutual defense, and on certain occasions, when the English and the French governments were at war at home, there were conflicts between the French and English colonies in America, the former utilizing the Indians to aid them wherever possible; and these events drew the English colonists closer together, but without resulting in any definite union or general plan of cooperation, though this had been proposed on several occasions.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

By 1750 it had become apparent that the control of all the territory west of the Alleghanies must be determined, and that it

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probably could be settled only by force of arms. The English claimed that they were entitled to control all of the territory extending west from their colonies to the Pacific, and had so held during the century and a half since the charters were granted, extending "to the South Sea." The French claimed the area west of the Alleghanies by exploration and occupancy. The English colonists had 1,200,000 people and they were beginning to clamor for the privilege of occupying the rich country west of the Alleghanies; and, as already stated, a grant of a half million acres had been made by King George in 1749 to the Ohio Company, composed of wealthy Virginians, including a brother of George Washington, with the requirement that they settle 100 families on the land and erect and maintain a fort. It was known that they would meet with opposition from the French, who had been exploring the Ohio Valley, planting leaden plates with inscriptions indicating their claim to the territory, and establishing posts and forts where practicable. The British directed the governors "to repel force by force whenever the



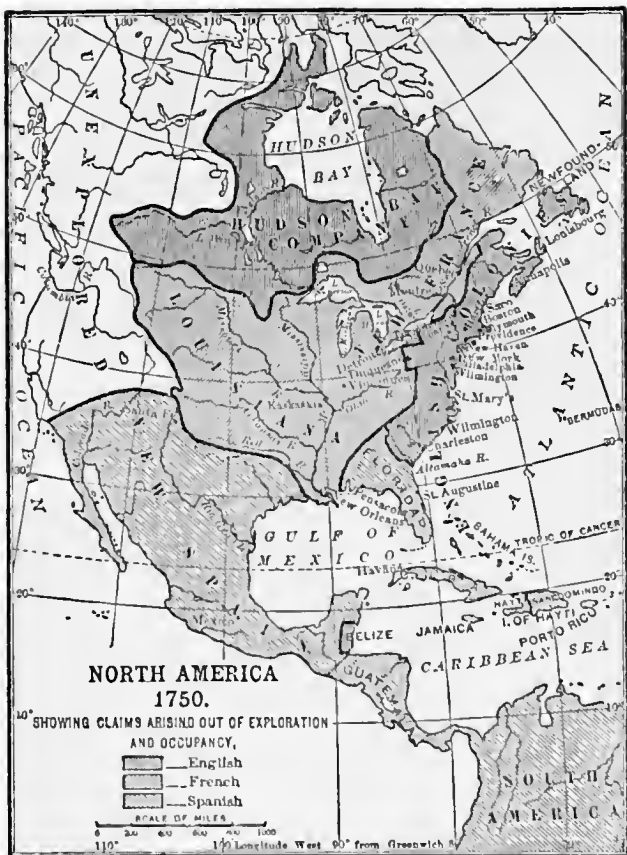
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French are found within undoubted limits of your province," and the same spirit prevailed with reference to the territory claimed by each of the colonies. George Washington, a young surveyor, was sent out to survey and locate the land granted to the Ohio Company. The company, seeing that the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburg, was an important strategic point, determined to take possession of it, and in October, 1753, George Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia to warn the French not to occupy that spot. In December he returned and reported that while the French had treated him politely, they had told him that they meant to take and hold the place and that they claimed the entire surrounding territory. By the following April the French had made good their statement, had sent 1,200 men to the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela, had driven off the forty Englishmen located there, and constructed and manned a fort which they called Fort Duquesne. Washington was sent to the scene of action with a small body of troops, and in May,

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1754, an encounter between his force and a body of the French occurred. The English were successful in the first encounter, but by July the French had rallied their forces and Washington was forced to retire. A final contest between the French and English for the final control of the country west of the Alleghanies was thus begun.

From the first the French were at a great disadvantage. They had in all America but 80,000 of their own people, while the English in the colonies numbered 1,200,000, or fifteen times as many. The French relied largely upon the cooperation of the Indians, and had it at first, but as the tide began to turn against them they lost much of the aid of their savage allies. At home the French had a larger army than the English, but the latter were better equipped at sea. The contest between the colonies in America soon led to a declaration of war between the home governments of England and France. This, however, again resulted disadvantageously for the French in America because the home government of France directed most of its forces against the British in Europe and



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India, where both governments were claiming important areas, and the French Government sent only 5,000 troops to America. The English sent a much larger force and a strong fleet, and had, besides, the troops raised in the colonies whose population was 1,200,000, against a population of 80,000 in the French colonies. Although the French held out four years against these fearful odds, they were finally defeated.

THE FRENCH DRIVEN OFF THE CONTINENT

The result of the struggle was that the English not only gained the territory in dispute, that west of the Alleghanies, but also that along the St. Lawrence, which they had not claimed. The peace treaty between France and England, by which the war was terminated, made in 1763, gave to England all the French possessions and claims east of the Mississippi River, including Canada with a French population of 70,000. France had the year before, seeing that she was doomed to defeat in America, ceded to Spain her claims west of the Mississippi, and including the city of New Orleans on its eastern bank.

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Thus the entire territory claimed by France on the continent of America passed from her possession. Spain, which was also a party to the treaty of 1763, gave Florida to England



TERRITORIAL DIVISION AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE
FRENCH BY THE TREATY OF 1763.

in exchange for Cuba, which the latter had captured; and, as a result of that treaty, England controlled all the territory east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans.

THIRD PERIOD

INDEPENDENCE AND UNION

THE result of the war between the English colonies and those of the French was far different from that intended or expected by the British Government. While it relieved its American possessions of the constant menace of the French, who were drawing a line of forts and territorial claims on the north and west, and greatly increased the British area in America, it also at the same time drew the colonies into much closer relationship than had ever before existed, and prepared them for a struggle for independence, which was soon to follow. The officers and men of the colonial troops from the various sections of colonial America had intermingled and there was a new feeling of common purposes and common rights. This feeling was strengthened and turned against the government of the mother country by events which soon followed the peace of 1763.

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TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY

No sooner had the war between the English and the French ended than the British Government determined to carry out plans, which it had considered before the war began, for the enforcement of the "navigation laws" in the colonies. These laws required that all trade of the colonies should be with the mother country or with other British colonies and should be carried in British or colonial vessels. It was also determined that certain articles produced in the colonies should be sent only to English ports, and prohibitory duties were laid on sugar and molasses from foreign countries or colonies, so as to compel the American colonies to purchase their sugar from England or from the British colonies where sugar was produced. These measures interfered greatly with the profitable trade of the American colonies with the wealthy Spanish colonies in the West Indies. In addition to this, the British Government determined to locate about 10,000 troops permanently in the col-

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onies and to levy a small tax on the colonies with which to bear a part of the expenses of maintaining the troops. This tax at first took the form of an act requiring revenue stamps issued by the British Government to be affixed to certain papers used in legal and commercial transactions in the American colonies. These rates of taxation were not high, but the colonies protested, asserting that they should not be taxed unless they were permitted to have a voice in the management of the home government through representation in Parliament. Taxation, however light, without representation, they held to be unjust. Colonial legislatures protested and a congress of representatives from nine colonies met in New York (1765) and adopted an address to the home government protesting against taxation without representation. The stamp act was repealed by Parliament in view of the protests of the colonies, but the following year a measure was passed placing a duty on certain imports into the colonies, although the rates fixed were not expected to produce enough to bear all of the expenses of the troops to be located

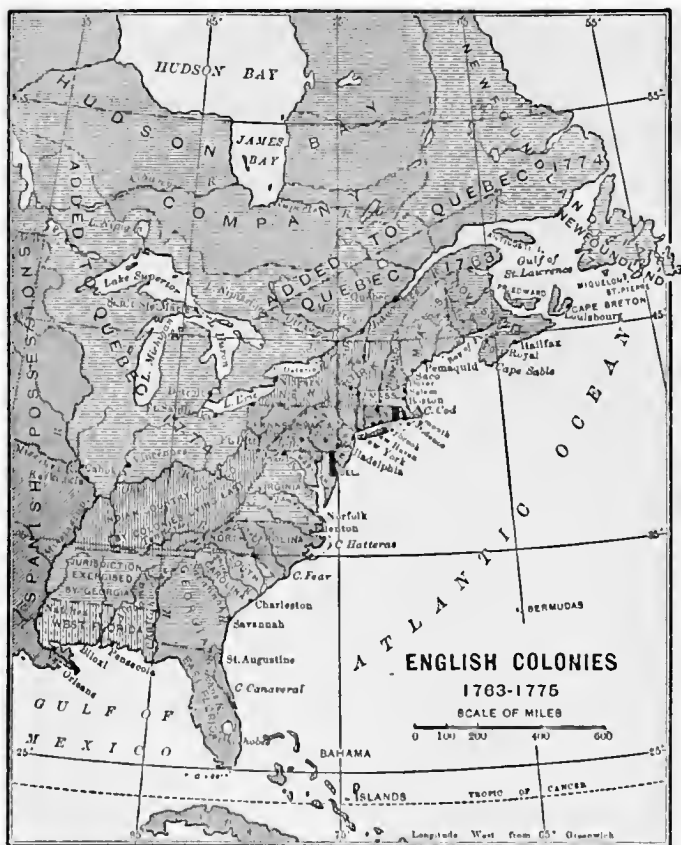
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in the colonies. This new form of taxation was as violently opposed in the colonies as the stamp tax had been, and organizations were formed throughout the colonies for a systematic refusal to import or use the merchandise so taxed. "Committees of correspondence" were organized, and letters and circulars sent throughout the colonies urging opposition to taxation without representation, and also protesting against the quartering of troops upon the colonies. The colonial legislative bodies also protested. The Parliament, recognizing the vigor of the opposition, in 1770 repealed all of the taxes except that on tea, which it insisted should be collected. This was opposed by the colonies, upon the principle that it was taxation, no matter how small, without representation; and a cargo of tea on which duty was to be collected was (1773) thrown overboard by the colonists at Boston. This action and the continued protests of the colonies resulted in action by Parliament, which intensified the feeling in the colonies. One act closed the port of Boston to commerce, because of the "tea-party" incident.

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THE NORTHERN OHIO VALLEY ANNEXED TO CANADA

Another act, and one which caused great dissatisfaction in the colonies, attached to the Province of Quebec all of the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Great Lakes. By this measure, enacted by Parliament in 1774, all of the country claimed by Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, lying north of the Ohio River and extending west of Pennsylvania and New York to the Mississippi River, was taken from those colonies, although it had clearly been given them by their original charters. It had been originally held that the grants to these colonies, under the wording "to the South Sea," extended their claims across the entire continent to the Pacific; but as the English Government made no effort to enforce its claims to territory west of the Mississippi, but had accepted the Mississippi as its western boundary by the peace treaty with France in 1763, the colonies had since that time only claimed that their area extended to that river. But they



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did claim this most vigorously. It was held that the original grants had entitled Massachusetts and Connecticut to a broad strip of territory fronting on the Atlantic between Long Island and the southern coast of what is now Maine, and sweeping solidly westward to the Pacific. As the New York and Pennsylvania colonies had been established over a portion of this, and the English Government had given up its claims to the territory west of the Mississippi, it was still held that Massachusetts and Connecticut were at least entitled to that portion of this broad strip lying between the western boundaries of New York and Pennsylvania and the Mississippi River. This included the northern part of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in the claims of Connecticut, and the southern part of Michigan and Wisconsin in the claims of Massachusetts. Virginia claimed under her second charter all of the territory lying west of her northern and southern lines, and included all of the present Kentucky and southern half of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In addition to this she claimed that the wording of the original

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charter, "up into the land from sea to sea, west and northwest," gave her just claims to territory extending to the lakes, and also the territory between the lakes and the Mississippi. New York also claimed certain territory west of her present boundary-line and lying within the area in question.

When, therefore, the British Parliament by the act of 1774 attached to the Province of Quebec all of the territory between the Ohio at the south and the Mississippi at the west, including the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, it took from these three colonies a vast body of the finest lands of America, which the colonies felt was justly their own. This act by the British Parliament added greatly to the dissatisfaction in the colonies, and stimulated the development of plans for revolution. Before the year ended a "Congress of Committees," composed of committees or delegates from all of the colonies except Georgia, met at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia (September 5, 1774), and became the "First Continental Congress." It passed resolutions protesting against the closing of the port of Boston,

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and adopted a Declaration of Rights, declaring the people of the colony entitled to the rights of English citizens, protesting also against taxation without representation, and against the retention of a standing army in their midst, and calling for a meeting of another Congress in May, 1775, in case no redress of grievances should be granted meantime. Before that date the assembled colonists on the village green of Lexington, near Boston, had been fired upon by British troops, and the war between the colonies and the mother country had begun.

BRITISH TERRITORY IN AMERICA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION

The American territory claimed by the British at the beginning of the Revolution in 1776 extended from the Gulf of Mexico at the south to the Arctic waters at the north, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Mississippi at the west. Florida had come into possession of the English by the treaty of 1763, being given by the Spanish Government in exchange for Cuba, which the British had taken during the war with France over

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the colonial possessions in America, in which Spain had acted as the ally of France, and thus subjected her possessions to British attack. It had been divided into two distinct provinces, the peninsula being called East Florida. The section lying west of the Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers was enlarged by the addition of a strip of territory from the Georgia colony at the north and called West Florida, and rapidly acquired an English population. The British territory on the North American continent in 1776, then, included East and West Florida, all of the thirteen colonies, the Canadian territory ceded by France at the north and west of the colonies, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the Hudson Bay country, which had been explored and taken possession of by the Hudson Bay Company, an English fur-trading organization. The colonies which united their interests and forces in the war against the mother country were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Canada,

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on the north, was chiefly occupied by French, who had but recently been at war with the British colonies, and therefore had little in common with them; and Florida at the south had been Spanish territory until a recent date, and therefore was not sufficiently in sympathy with the other colonies to fall in line with them, though there was strong hope at one time that West Florida would do so.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION

The history of the struggle of the thirteen colonies lying between Florida and Canada, a struggle by which they acquired their independence, need not here be related in detail. The purpose of this work is chiefly to deal with the history of territorial acquisition and its transition into the present political divisions. The story of the Revolution is well known, and is available to every citizen and reader. A few leading facts, however, must be told, because of their relation to the question of the area involved in that struggle.

The military plan of the British was to occupy the chief cities, and to divide the

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allied colonies by taking possession of the Hudson Valley. If they could drive a wedge of troops up the Hudson and along Lakes George and Champlain to Canada, they would not only surround and hem in New England, but cut it off from relation with that other troublesome center of revolution, Virginia. The Second Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, on June 14 determined to raise a continental army, and named George Washington, Esquire, of Virginia, as its commander. He arrived at Cambridge, near Boston, July 3 of that year, and began the formation, equipment, and training of an army. During the entire summer, fall, and winter, the British commander in Boston sat quietly at his post, seeing these preparations go on without taking action, and on March 5, 1776, awoke to find Washington entrenched on Dorchester Heights, in such a commanding position that there remained nothing for the British forces but to evacuate and repair to Halifax.

Washington, who saw that New York was the real strategic center, since it com-

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manded the great entrance to the interior, hastened there in April, and in the following June the British war-ships began to gather round him. On July 4 the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, declaring the thirteen colonies no longer colonies, but free and independent States. From that day each colony assumed the name of State, and the Union, which had been known as "The United Colonies," became known as "The United States of America." A committee was appointed and directed to prepare articles of confederation for the government of the colonies. In August the British forces at New York had become strong enough to justify an attack upon the colonial forces, and Washington was compelled to abandon the important strategic line of the Hudson and withdraw to Philadelphia, the seat of the Government of the newly founded United States. From that point, however, he made his historic crossing of the Delaware on the night of Christmas, 1776, attacking the British forces which had leisurely followed him from New York, taking Trenton at the point of the

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bayonet, and afterward Princeton, and regaining control of New Jersey.

The following spring (1777) the British put into operation their plan for taking possession of the valley of the Hudson. One body of troops was to move up the Hudson, another was to move down Lake Champlain and Lake George, and another down the Mohawk Valley, and they were to meet midway and thus cut off New England, and effectually split open the new Union. They believed that New York had a strong element still loyal to England, and would not be difficult to control, and the strong Quaker element in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, they thought, would minimize the difficulty of controlling that section. But their expectations were not realized. The three bodies of troops in the Hudson Valley were one by one defeated, partly by the colonial forces and partly by the people of the country through which they passed, and the attempt to cut the colonies into two sections was a failure. The British felt, however, that if they could capture the "capital" of the new nation it would be an important

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move, and capture it they did, entering Philadelphia in September, 1777. Congress thereupon removed to York, Pa., and Washington to Valley Forge, where that terrible winter was spent. In the following spring (1778) the British returned to New York, finding no advantage in retaining Philadelphia, especially as New York was a much more important strategic point.

Meantime the United States had obtained the cooperation of France, and this gave them new strength and courage. In the spring of 1778 they began a series of operations for the recovery of the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Great Lakes, which the English had added to Quebec by the act of 1774. George Rogers Clarke, a young Kentuckian, was given permission to carry out a plan which he had developed. Gathering a small force of men at Pittsburg, a few small boats, and a few pieces of light artillery, he moved down the Ohio, up the Wabash, and then up the Mississippi River, taking possession of the British posts and forts, while another force did likewise on the Mississippi below

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the mouth of the Ohio, and before the British fully realized what was happening the country west of the Alleghanies had been taken possession of by the American forces.

The plan of dividing the forces of the United Colonies by occupying the Hudson having failed, and the alert Americans having meantime occupied the valuable western territory, the British formed a new plan, to make their attack from the south, where population was less dense than at the north, and where it was believed there would be greater aid from the "loyalists," and to gradually move northward until they had occupied the country. So they sent troops by sea to Savannah late in 1778, and easily took that place, and for more than a year operated in Georgia and the Carolinas until they had them perfectly under control. Meantime the Americans were beginning to be successful at sea against the British, and these successes strengthened the courage of those on land. In 1780 the people of the western part of the Carolinas and Virginia organized bodies of mounted riflemen, who soon checked the British forces and plans for occupying that

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section. Cornwallis, the commander of the British forces in the south, then determined to move northward and join another body of British troops operating in Virginia. He was, however, intercepted by a body of American and French troops under Lafayette, was forced to entrench himself at Yorktown, on the peninsula between the Chesapeake and James River, and before he was able to extricate himself a French fleet, brought from the West Indies, had cut off the possibility of retreat by water. Here he remained hemmed in by land forces at the front and hostile vessels at the rear, until Washington and his troops arrived in October, 1781, when he surrendered, and the war was at an end.

FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERATION

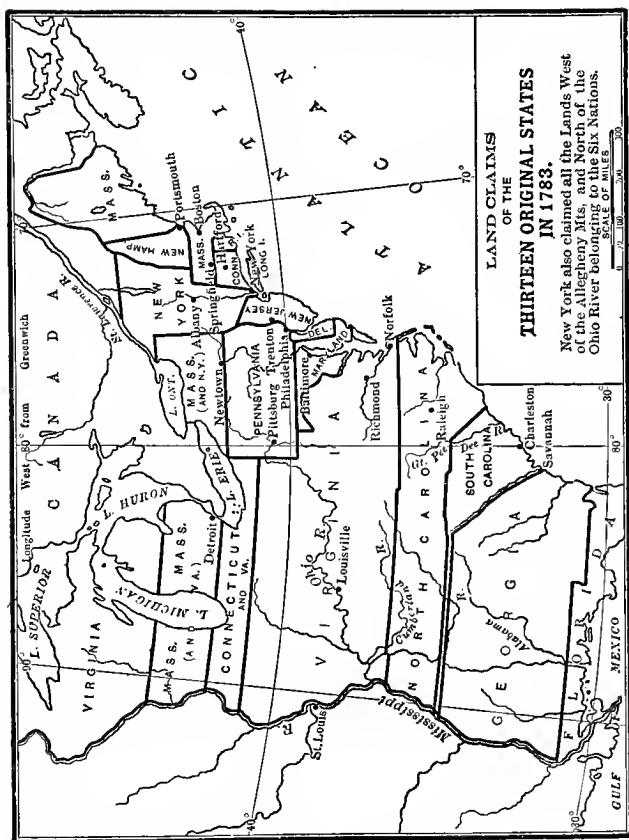
Practically the entire Revolutionary War was carried through under the Continental Congress, which remained in almost continuous session from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence until near the close of the war. The committee appointed to frame articles for a confederation reported a plan

Expansion of Our Territory

July 12, 1776, but Congress did not finally act until November 15, 1777, when the Articles of Confederation were submitted to the States, and while ten of the States promptly acted upon them, it was not until March, 1781, seven months before the surrender of Cornwallis, that the last State, Maryland, ratified the Articles of Confederation, and they were put into force. From that date Congress was acting under a written form of government which all the States had authorized and bound themselves to accept and support.

DETERMINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW UNION

One of the first things considered at the close of the Revolution was the determination of the territory to which the successful Americans should be entitled. A commission consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens was named to meet representatives of the English Government at Paris in 1782, and they were instructed to consult with and be guided by the wishes of the French court, France having been the ally of the United States in the war just ended.



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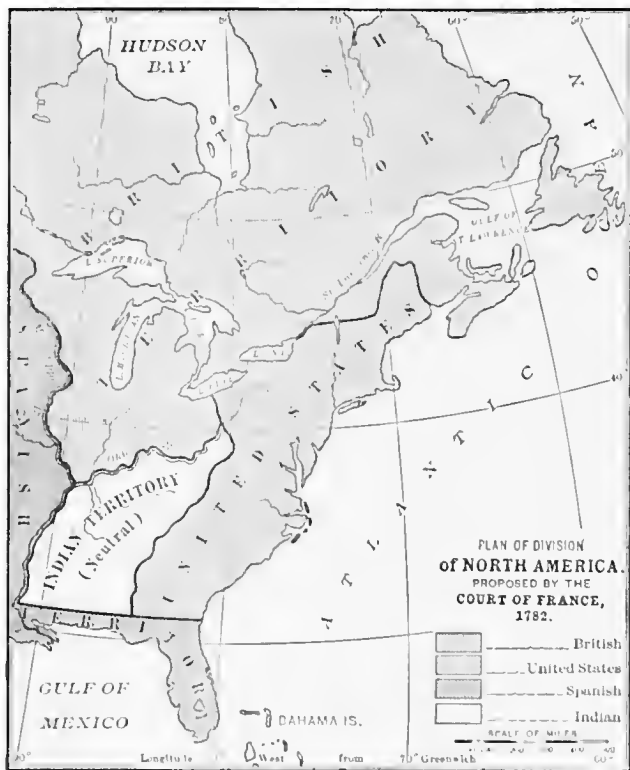
It was felt that the Americans were entitled to all of the territory which they had occupied west of the Alleghanies, and ought to insist upon all that originally granted to the colonies in their charters. It soon became apparent, however, that the representatives of the French Government would not sustain them in this claim. Count de Vergennes, the chief representative of the French Government, proposed that the western line of the United States should follow the Alleghanies from Pennsylvania southward as far as the mountains extended, and thence due south to the boundary of Florida; that the territory between the Ohio, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi should remain in the possession of the English; and that the section south of the Ohio between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi should be considered neutral territory, to be set aside for the Indians, and be under joint protection of the United States and Spain, which then held the territory west of the Mississippi. This proposition was indignantly rejected by the American commissioners, who disregarded their instructions to consult with the French,

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and entered upon separate negotiations with the English without taking the French further into their confidences.

By dint of insistence they finally obtained terms by which the Mississippi was made the boundary on the west, Florida on the south, the highlands dividing the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic watershed on the northeast, a line drawn through the middle of Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron at the north, thence through Lake Superior to a point north of Isle Royale, thence through the Long Lake and the water connections to the Lake of the Woods at the northwest, and thence due west to the Mississippi, which was then supposed to extend as far north as the Lake of the Woods.

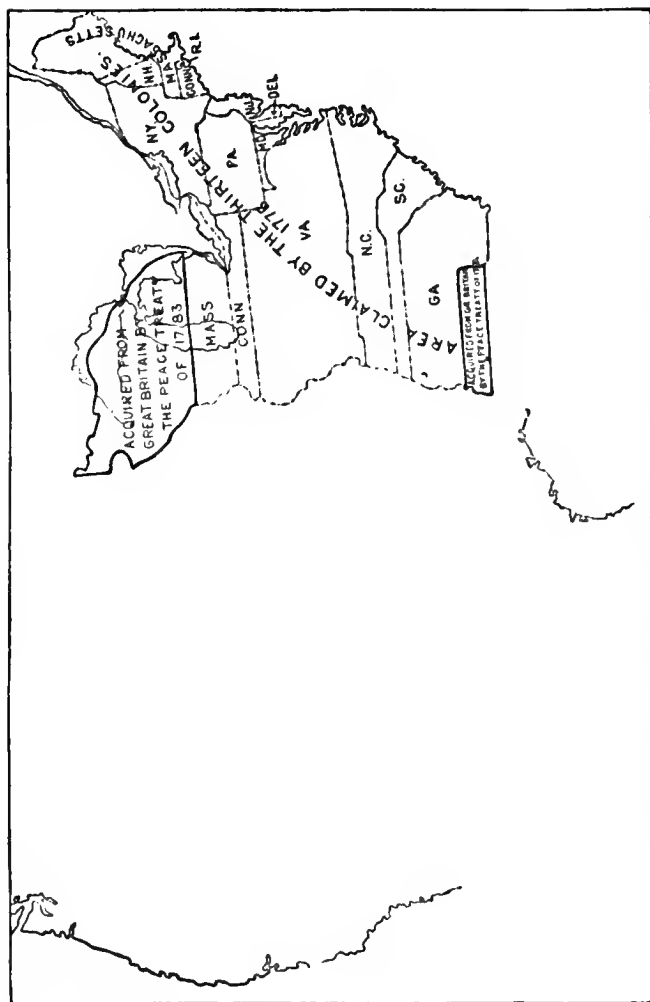
This gave to the Americans all of the territory which they had ever claimed and the section west of Lake Superior to which the colonists had made no other claim prior to the Revolution except that somewhat vague one of Virginia based upon her original charter, which used the term "up into the land west and northwest." At the southwest the line fixed by the agreement included the



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strip of country which had been taken from Georgia by the British Government and annexed to western Florida after Florida came into possession of the British Government in 1763. The English were not insistent upon maintaining the northern boundary-line of West Florida because the Spanish had invaded the province and obtained possession of a part of its territory, and so weakened the English control that the retrocession of all Florida to Spain was then probable, and actually occurred in the following year, 1783. Spain for many years afterward claimed that the northern section of West Florida was transferred to her by the British transfer of Florida to Spain, and not to the United States, but the matter was finally adjusted by negotiation in 1798, when Spain abandoned her claim to the area and the United States established a Territorial government for it.

Hence the treaty between the Americans and the English, concluded in preliminary form in 1782 and completed in 1783, gave to the Americans two sections—one at the northwest and one at the southwest—which



AREA CONCEDED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE PEACE TREATY OF 1783.

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were not included in the recognized boundary of the colonies in the closing years of British control, and also all that territory between the Ohio, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi which Parliament had annexed to Quebec by the act of 1774.

The conclusion of the peace treaty with Great Britain in 1783 gave to the Americans an area bounded on the west by the Mississippi, on the south by Florida, and on the north by the Great Lakes and the ridge between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Their neighbors were the Spanish on the south and the west and the English on the north.

FOURTH PERIOD

WESTERN LANDS CEDED TO THE COMMON UNION

ONE of the first questions which confronted the thirteen new States when they came to take up the subject of a common Union was that of the western land. It arose to vex the Continental Congress in its deliberations and attempts at united action and definite agreements even during the Revolutionary period, and in 1779 that body passed a resolution recommending to the States claiming land in the west that they forbear issuing land warrants for unappropriated lands during the continuation of the war. At that time Georgia claimed that her area extended in a line due west to the Mississippi; South Carolina claimed a narrow strip of land west of her present borders extending to the Mississippi; North Carolina claimed a

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broad strip to the Mississippi including what is now Tennessee ; Virginia claimed all of the country west of her northern and southern borders west to the Mississippi and indefinitely to the northwest as far north as the lakes and even west of them ; Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed each a long, narrow strip from western Pennsylvania and New York to the Mississippi River. New York also claimed territory at her west and southwest extending from the source of the Great Lakes to the Cumberland Mountains, claiming this partly under an old charter, partly through treaty with Indian tribes, and partly by claims of the Dutch.

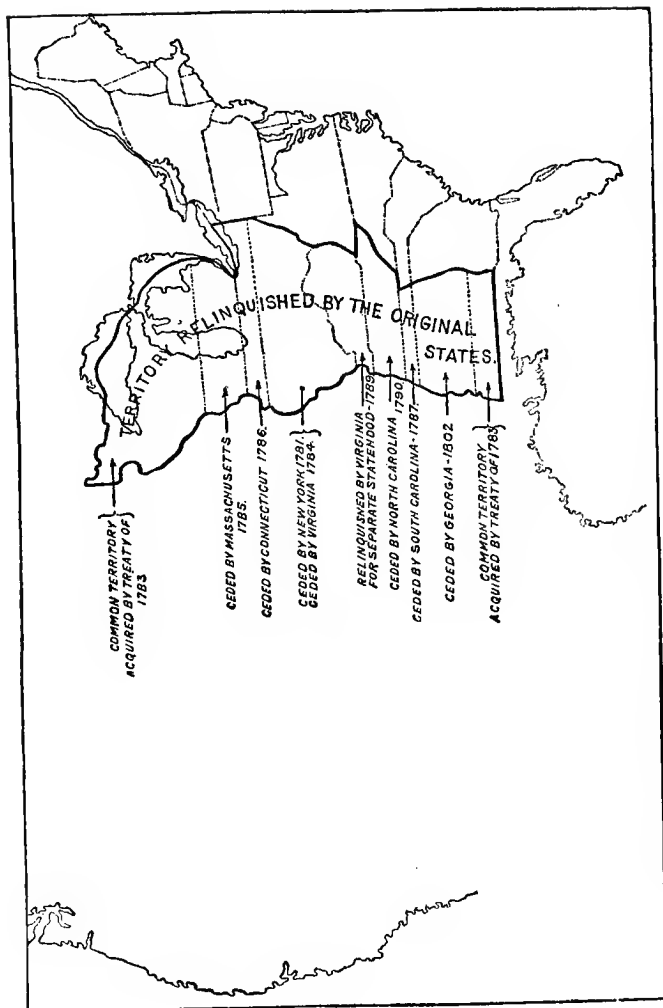
Thus the claims overlapped each other in many particulars, and were liable to give serious trouble in adjustment.

Besides this, and even more important, was the fact that certain of the States which had no western land claim felt that they should not be required to help to develop the western lands of their more fortunate neighbors, and refused to enter the Union until the other States should agree to cede their western land to the common Union.

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Maryland was especially insistent upon this, and it was her sturdy refusal to accept the Articles of Confederation without this precedent which finally led to this action. New York ceded her western claims to the Union in 1781; Virginia all of that lying north of the Ohio in 1784; Massachusetts in 1785; Connecticut in 1786; South Carolina in 1787; North Carolina in 1784 and 1790; and Georgia in 1802. The Connecticut Act of Cession retained the ownership of about 3,600,000 acres of land extending 120 miles west of the State of Pennsylvania, now a part of Ohio, though ceding jurisdiction over it to the United States. This land thus retained by Connecticut as a basis of her school fund became known as the "Western Reserve," and jurisdiction over it was in 1800 ceded to the United States. Virginia also retained about 3,700,000 acres in the southern part of what is now Ohio for use as military bounty land, though ceding territorial jurisdiction to the United States over all of it.

By these generous concessions on the part of the States of their western land claims, all questions of conflicting jurisdiction were



TERRITORY RELINQUISHED TO THE COMMON UNION BY THE ORIGINAL STATES.

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terminated, and a magnificent area ceded to the common government, from which it might create new States of equal standing in the Union with those which had ceded the territory. The area which is now the State of Maine was at that time a province of Massachusetts, and that which now forms the State of Vermont was claimed by the State of New York, although the people occupying it had declared their independence of New York, and in 1777 petitioned the Continental Congress for admission into the Union as an independent State.

THE "INDEPENDENT STATE OF FRANKLAND"

The first effort for the establishment of a State government in this western territory was made by a community of settlers on the Watauga and Cumberland Rivers, on the western lands of North Carolina, and extending across the line into the western territory of Virginia. This community was dissatisfied with the action of the North Carolina Legislature by which the western territory was, in 1784, ceded to the Union, and proceeded to set up an independent organ-

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ization, to which they gave the name of the "State of Frankland," or "Franklin." Alarmed by this action, the North Carolina Legislature repealed the act by which the territory had been ceded to the Union. The young State, however, sent a delegate to the Congress, but he was not admitted. A long struggle followed, North Carolina attempting to enforce her control, and there were divisions among the people of Frankland on the question of independence or a return to allegiance to North Carolina. This resulted in the defeat of the officers of the State, and finally terminated its existence, and in 1790 the Legislature of North Carolina again ceded its western territory to the common Union, including with it the area which had claimed existence as the "Independent State of Frankland." The question as to whether the name adopted for this proposed State was Franklin or Frankland has never been satisfactorily settled. By some it is claimed that it was called "Frankland," meaning the land of the Franks, or freemen; while by others it is claimed that it was called "Franklin," after Benjamin Franklin, and it is as-

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serted that letters were sent to Franklin by leading men of the community stating that the State had been named for him, and appealing to him for aid in obtaining its recognition by the Congress. It is stated on good authority that both names were used in the official documents of the State during its brief and troubled history.

FIRST STEPS IN STATE MAKING FROM COMMON TERRITORY

The first step taken authoritatively for the establishment of government in the western territory was by the Congress of the Confederation. Following the cession by Virginia of her northwest lands in 1784, propositions were offered for dividing the western territory into seventeen States, and a committee was appointed, with Jefferson at its head, to frame a definite measure for the government of this area. He reported a measure for the creation of ten new States from the territory north of the Ohio, some of the names being borrowed from the Greek, some from the Latin, and some from Indian names. The names proposed were: For the

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no. tongue of land between Lakes Huron and Michigan, "Cheronesus"; for that bounded by the Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, "Polypotamia"; for that lying farther north between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the lakes, "Metropotamia." Other names proposed were "Illinoia," "Assenissippia," "Pelesipia," "Michigania," "Saratoga," "Sylvania," and "Washington." A code of laws was framed which should govern each State until it had a population of 20,000, when it should acquire the right of self-government. A proposition that slavery should be abolished in the area in question after the year 1800 was stricken out during consideration, and the act then passed.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY ORGANIZED

Three years later, however, the act above described was repealed, and an act providing for the government of the "Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio" was passed. It provided for the appointment of a governor and secretary by Congress, and stipulated that so soon as there should be 5,000 male inhabitants, they might elect and

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organize a legislature and elect a delegate to Congress. It also provided that there should be formed from the territory not less than three nor more than five States, to be admitted to the Union when they should have not less than 60,000 free inhabitants. It further provided that slavery should not exist in the territory in question, and that the law of primogeniture (by which the eldest son succeeds to his father's real estate) should not exist, but that the estates of a person dying intestate should be equally divided among his children or next of kin in equal degree.

The passage of this act, historically known as "The Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by a movement of population to that section, and it is estimated that 20,000 people from east of the Alleghanies passed down the Ohio and made homes for themselves along its northern banks in the first year after the organization of the government of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. Arthur St. Clair was made Governor, and Winthrop Sargent Secretary early in 1788, and the first Territorial government in the common territory was thus established.

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ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

About this time occurred an event in the history of the Union which, while it had no direct relation to the question of area, is so important in its assurance of the permanence of the Union that it should not be passed by without at least a brief mention. The union of the colonies which followed the Declaration of Independence was a Confederation, without an executive officer, a judicial system, or the power to raise national funds for national purposes. Congress was the sole governing body, and had no power to enforce its acts. It could recommend to the States that they raise funds for the common defense and other national purposes, the requisitions for funds being in proportion to the valuation of the land in the several States; but the Congress had no power to levy and collect taxes or otherwise raise funds for the common Government. In some cases the States supplied their proper proportion of the funds called for by the Congress, and in some cases they did not. Each State fixed its own rates of duty on goods entering its border, both

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those from abroad and those from the other colonies.

This form of government soon grew very unsatisfactory, and it became apparent that a Union of this character could not continue permanently. As a result, the Congress recommended in 1787 that a convention of delegates from the States be held "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures such alterations and provisions as, when agreed to by Congress and confirmed by the States, shall render the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union." This recommendation was complied with, the convention of delegates met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, and after a long and careful discussion framed an instrument which provided an executive officer (a President), a Congress composed of two bodies, a judicial system, and a system of raising funds for the use of the common Union, and this became the Constitution under which the United States has, with some amendments, adopted at various

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dates, existed for more than a century. It was agreed to by Congress and was ratified by the necessary number of States in 1788, and the new Government under it began in 1789 with George Washington as President, thus assuring the permanence of the Government and the closer relation of the States composing the Union. North Carolina and Rhode Island delayed ratification until several months after the organization of the Government, but finally ratified, North Carolina in November, 1789, and Rhode Island in May, 1790.

A GOVERNMENT FOR THE TERRITORY SOUTH OF THE OHIO

The first step for the formation of a government for the territory west of the Alleghanies had occurred under the Congress of the Confederation by the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. The next step for the government of a part of that area occurred in 1790, when the first Congress under the Constitution passed an act for the government of the "Territory South of the

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Ohio." In that year (1790) the State of North Carolina, which had withdrawn the cession of her western territory because of the establishment of the Independent State of Frankland, again passed an act ceding the territory west of her present western boundary to the common Union. An act was promptly passed by Congress accepting the cession and establishing a territorial form of government for the area ceded. The name given to this section was "The Territory South of the Ohio River." The general provisions of the act were similar to those under which the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River had been organized in 1787, with a single but important exception. That exception was the clause relative to slavery.

The act creating the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, as already noted, provided specifically that slavery should never exist in that area. In contradistinction to this, the act by which North Carolina ceded the area in 1790 provided in equally explicit terms that "no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves" in the Territory in question, and the

Expansion of Our Territory

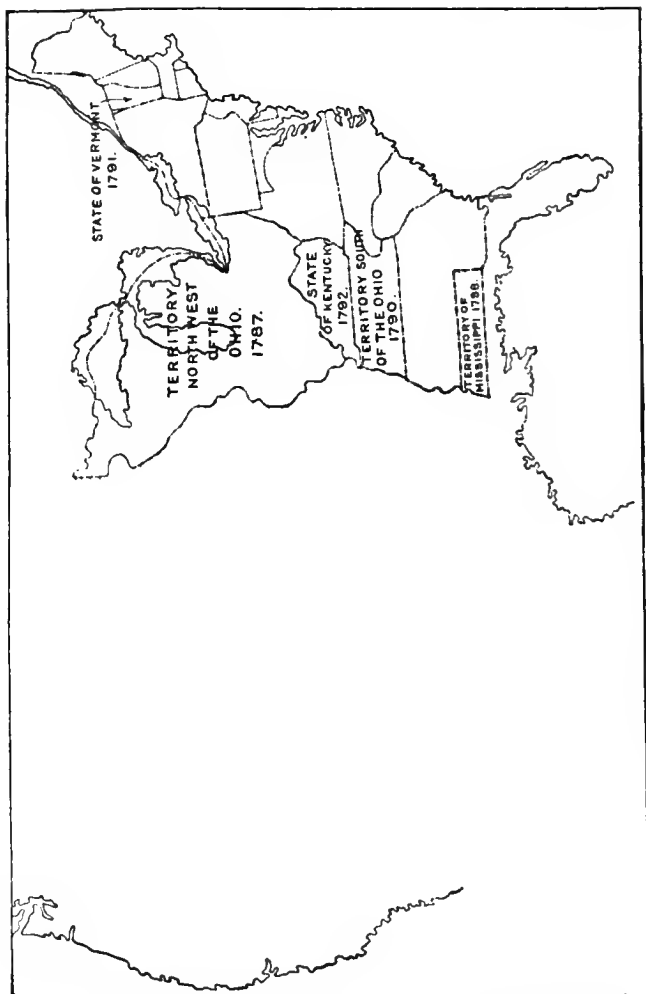
Territory was accepted and government established by Congress in accordance with these terms. This was the beginning of a long series of steps by which free and slave States were admitted alternately into the Union, with the purpose of maintaining as nearly as practicable an equality in the number of slave and free States and of their power in Congress. A clause prohibiting slavery had been inserted in the ordinance creating the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and a clause prohibiting its restriction by national legislation was inserted in the act establishing the Territory South of the Ohio. In the admission of States for many years thereafter free and slave States alternated in the order of their admission.

By these two acts of 1787 and 1790 a territorial form of government was established for practically all of the western territory which had been ceded to the common Union up to that time. The small area at the extreme south of Georgia was not included, as it was still in dispute with Spain. Georgia did not cede her western territory until 1802, and it was not, therefore, included in the Ter-

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ritory South of the Ohio. The western part of Virginia, although often spoken of as having been part of that Territory, was not so included, but remained a county of Virginia until its admission as the State of Kentucky in 1792.

The long, narrow strip of land lying just south of the territory ceded by North Carolina, which had been ceded to the Union by South Carolina in 1787, was not included in the Territory South of the Ohio. It appears to have remained without a definite form of government until Georgia ceded her western territory to the United States in 1802, when the part lying north of Georgia was ceded to that State and the part lying north of the area ceded to the Union by Georgia was incorporated with that area and thus became part of the territory of Mississippi. The fact that South Carolina held, as a part of her territory, this long, narrow strip only fourteen miles wide and extending westwardly to the Mississippi was due to the fact that the transfer of South Carolina's western area, ceded to the colony of Georgia by King George II in 1732, named as the boundary-line between South



FIRST STEPS IN DIVIDING THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

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Carolina and Georgia "the Savannah River to the Tugaloo and along the Tugaloo to its head." As it afterward developed that the head of the Tugaloo was fourteen miles south of the northern boundary of South Carolina, that colony continued to claim this narrow strip of territory extending to the Mississippi as its own, and ceded it to the United States in 1787. The portion lying north of the State of Georgia was then attached to Georgia and the portion lying north of the territory ceded by Georgia to the United States was attached to that territory and thus became a part of the Territory of Mississippi and subsequently a part of the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

FIFTH PERIOD

THE FORMATION OF NEW STATES

A TEMPORARY government having been provided for the common territory lying west of the Alleghanies, attention was turned to the appeals already being made by sundry communities for admission as States of the Union. In some cases these appeals had been made before the provision of the Territorial government in the west, and, in at least one case, before the close of the Revolution.

VERMONT

The first new State added to the original thirteen was Vermont. The area was originally claimed by the colony of New Hampshire, whose Governor granted large tracts of the land to settlers between 1760 and 1763. The Governor of New York issued a proclamation claiming the territory as a part of

The Formation of New States

that colony, and applied to the King, who after some delay sustained his claim. The Governor of New York then attempted to eject the settlers, who resisted under Ethan Allen and others, and the Governor of New York issued a proclamation offering a reward of £150 for the capture of Allen and £50 for the other leaders. They retorted by offering a reward for the capture of the Attorney-General of New York. By this time, however, the preparations for the Revolution caused the colonists to forget their local differences and prepare for the common cause. The people of Vermont in 1776 declared their independence, and applied to the Congress for admission to the Confederation, but Congress hesitated because of the claims of New York; whereupon the people of Vermont organized a government of their own with a constitution modeled upon that of Pennsylvania. In 1781 Congress offered to admit Vermont with a considerable curtailment of boundary, but the offer was rejected. The Vermonters, however, took part in the war for independence, the "Green Mountain Boys" distinguishing themselves in some

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of the hardest-fought battles of the Revolution.

In 1790 New York proposed to relinquish all claims to the Vermont territory on payment of \$30,000, and this was agreed to by the people of Vermont, who made the payment and at once applied for admission into the Union, and Vermont was admitted in 1791, being the first State added to the original thirteen.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky was the second State admitted to the Union. The area of Virginia lying west of the Alleghanies had been from early times known as "the Kentucky country," from an Indian name for one of its rivers. In 1766 a party of explorers from east of the Alleghanies visited what is now southern Kentucky, and were soon followed by others. In 1769 Daniel Boone and five companions from North Carolina visited that section, and Boone decided to remain. In 1770 George Washington, then a land surveyor, made a survey of what is now the northeast corner of Kentucky. In 1775 James Harrod, of Virginia, with about forty companions, passed

The Formation of New States

down the Ohio to a point near where Louisville now stands, and passing to the interior established a colony subsequently called Harrodsburg.

A company from North Carolina established a settlement in the southern part of what is now Kentucky, assuming that the territory was within the limits of North Carolina, and disposed of large tracts of land which they claimed to have purchased from the Indians. The company was known as the Transylvania Company, and the colony was known by this name. The colonists having become assured that they were within the limits of Virginia, sent in 1775 a memorial to the Virginia authorities asking to be taken under their protection, and the proprietors retorted by sending a delegate to the Colonial Congress, asking that Transylvania be added to the number of American colonies, and its delegate admitted to the Congress. That body, through the representations of the Virginia members, refused to recognize or seat the delegate, and shortly afterward the Virginia Legislature established the territory west of the Alleghanies as the County of Kentucky.

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Later it was organized as the District of Kentucky, and divided into several counties.

In 1784-'85 and 1786 conventions were held, which recommended a peaceable separation from Virginia and the establishment of a separate State of the Union, and in 1786 the Virginia Legislature voted to comply with the request.

Action was delayed by a feeling among the people in favor of organizing an independent nationality. The fact that the Government was about to pass from the Congress of the Confederation to the Congress of the Constitution also caused delay by Congress in acting upon the proposition. Meantime Spain, which controlled the territory west of the Mississippi and adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed new State, secretly informed the leading men of that section that Kentucky would be given peculiar commercial favors with the Spanish-American territory if they would organize it as an independent nation instead of a State of the Union. These and other facts delayed action, but the proposition of Spain was rejected and application made to Congress, and Kentucky,

The Formation of New States

after having held nine conventions favoring statehood, was in 1792 admitted as the fifteenth State of the Union. Its population by that time had become about 75,000, having increased very rapidly after the close of the Revolution by immigrants from east of the Alleghanies.

No constitution had been adopted by the people when the act of Congress authorizing its admission was passed, but that instrument, when adopted, contained a clause providing that the Legislature of the State should have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owners, nor without paying the owners full value for them, and that no law should be passed preventing immigrants from bringing their slaves into the State. Thus, while Vermont had come into the Union in 1791 without slavery, Kentucky came with slavery in 1792.

TENNESSEE

The third State admitted to the Union was Tennessee. People from North Carolina and Virginia had formed settlements on the Watauga River as early as 1769, and a local

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government, the Watauga Association, was formed in 1772. When North Carolina added her western territory to the common Union in 1784 the Watauga people formed the independent State of Frankland (or Franklin), as has been already described, and applied to the Congress for admission to the Confederation, but were refused, and North Carolina repealed her act ceding the territory to the common Union. By 1790 the State of Frankland had ceased to exist, and the territory was again ceded to the Union, and Congress organized the area as the Territory South of the Ohio. In 1796 application was made to Congress for admission as a State, a constitution was framed at a convention held at Knoxville, and Tennessee was in that year admitted as the sixteenth State of the Union. John Sevier, who was the Governor of the "Independent State of Frankland," became the first Governor of the State of Tennessee. It had, when admitted, 67,000 of white population and 10,000 slaves.

Tennessee was the first State admitted from the area which had been organized as a Territory before admission as a State. Sub-

The Formation of New States

sequently the new political divisions were in nearly all cases organized first as Territories, with officers appointed by the President, and required to retain that form of government for a considerable time before admission as States. The exceptions to this rule were Vermont, Kentucky, Maine, Texas, California, and West Virginia.

The usual process by which States were formed and admitted to the Union is described by Professor Schouler as follows: "An act of Congress enabled a territorial convention to meet and frame a constitution and State government upon prescribed terms, after which a joint resolution (of Congress), expressing the national approval of the work of the convention, declared the new State admitted." The Territorial government which preceded the statehood period was formed by act of Congress.

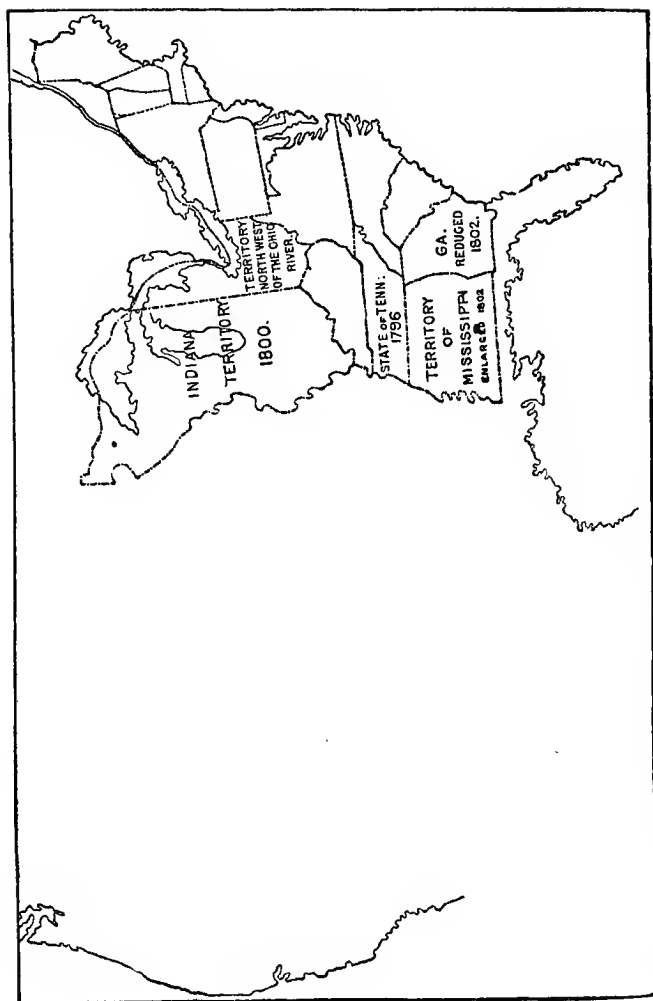
THE TERRITORY OF MISSISSIPPI

In 1798 the "Territory of Mississippi" was established. It consisted of the small rectangular area at the extreme southwest of the Union which had been cut off from the

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Georgia colony by the British Government, and added to West Florida after that Government came into possession of Florida in 1763 and divided it into two provinces called East Florida and West Florida. The area had been included in the territory granted to the United States by the British in the peace treaty of 1783, but Spain had claimed that it was included in the cession of Florida to Spain made by the British in that same year. As a result, both Spain and the United States claimed possession of this area, and a long negotiation followed, which was ended in favor of the United States in 1798, when the area was at once established as "The Territory of Mississippi" and Winthrop Sargent appointed Governor. It continued a Territory in this form until Georgia ceded her western territory in 1802, when the boundaries of Mississippi Territory were extended over the area so ceded.

Georgia's cession of her western lands seems to have been less strongly marked in motives for the welfare of the common Union than was that of other States. She delayed her cession until 1802, twelve years after all



THE UNITED STATES AT THE OPENING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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the other States had acted; and when she did make the cession it was as a result of an agreement made with the National Government that in consideration of such cession the Government would pay to the State of Georgia the sum of \$1,250,000, and also transfer, at national expense, the Indian title to about 25,000,000 acres of land in the portion of the State which would remain as the State of Georgia. This was to be performed by the United States Government "whenever it can be peaceably done on reasonable terms." About 15,000,000 acres were purchased from the Indians and ceded to Georgia soon after this agreement, but the Indians refused to sell the remainder, and in their council passed an act forbidding the sale on pain of death. In 1824, however, a party of chiefs, professing to act by authority, made a treaty with the United States for the transfer of the land, and the treaty was ratified by the Government; but when the news reached the Indians they denied the right of the chiefs to make the agreement, and executed two of them in punishment for their action. A new negotiation was opened by the United States,

The Formation of New States

and finally an agreement made by which all the lands were ceded by the Indians and passed to the ownership of the State of Georgia.

The payment of \$1,250,000 and the extinguishment of Indian title to lands did not complete the cost to the United States Government of the western lands of Georgia. That State had in 1789 sold certain of her western lands, amounting to 13,500,000 acres, to a land company for about \$200,000, but questions about the Indian title to the lands and the currency in which the payment was made arose, and the Legislature repealed the act. In 1795 the purchasers reorganized, and the Legislature again sold to four companies 35,000,000 acres of land for about \$500,000. Charges of corruption in the Legislature were made, and so well sustained that a new Legislature was elected on a distinct pledge to repeal the act, and this was done; the purchase money was returned and the records of the transaction publicly burned in front of the State-House by order of the Legislature. The companies, and especially those who had purchased land from them, claimed that they

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were unjustly treated by this and were entitled to damages. After the western lands were ceded to the United States by Georgia in 1802, holders of the land who had purchased from the companies appealed to Congress, but without avail; in 1810 they obtained a judgment in their favor in the Supreme Court, which held that the sale by the State must be sustained, despite the allegations of corruption in the transaction, and that purchasers from the companies were innocent holders without notice. In 1814 Congress authorized the sale of the lands, and the application of \$5,000,000 therefrom for extinguishment of the claims. The transaction by the Legislature was known as the "Yazoo Frauds," and the claims as subsequently adjusted were known as the "Yazoo Claims."

Georgia ceded her western territory to the Union in 1802, and it was in 1804 attached to that area at the extreme southwest already described as the Territory of Mississippi; and the combined area became known by that name and so continued until its division and the establishment of the State of Mississippi from the western section and the Territory of Ala-

The Formation of New States

bama from the eastern section. The long, narrow strip of land extending west from the State of South Carolina to the Mississippi, about fifteen miles in width, which had been ceded to the Union by South Carolina, was also included within the northern boundaries of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, respectively, and became a part of those States.

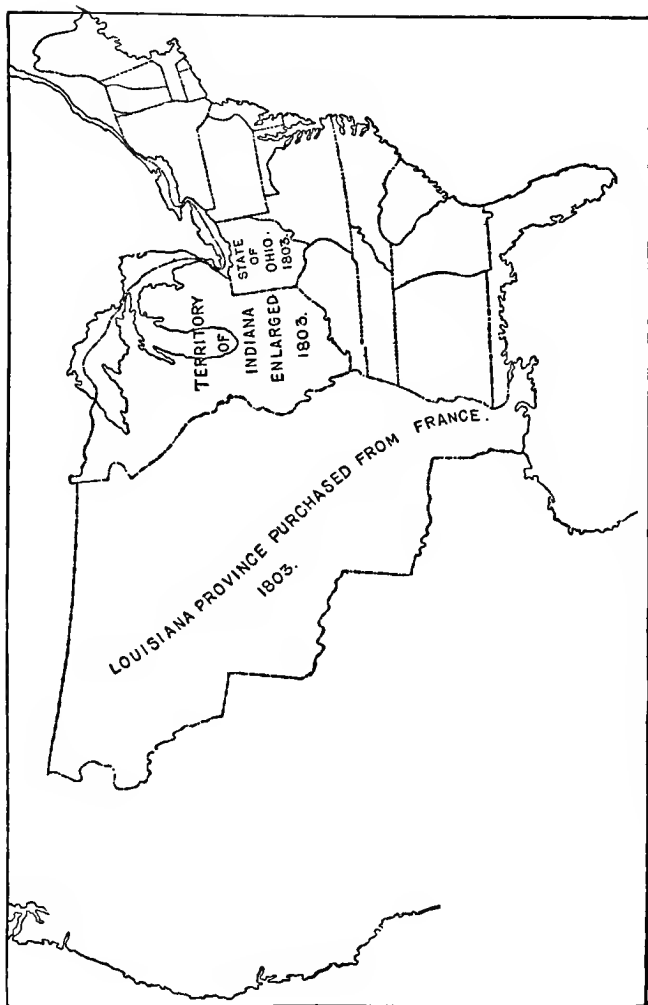
FIRST STATE FORMED FROM THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Ohio was the next and fourth member admitted to the family of States. A company formed in Boston immediately after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and called "The Ohio Company," purchased from the Government a large tract of land on the Muskingum, and in 1788 established a settlement, Marietta, composed chiefly of people from Massachusetts. During the next few years population rapidly poured in from east of the Alleghanies, and it soon became apparent that the population of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio required that that vast area be subdivided so that government could

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be more satisfactorily administered. In 1800 Congress therefore passed an act dividing the area into two sections by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Kentucky River to the Canadian line, calling the area west of that line Indiana, that east of it still retaining the name of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. This eastern section, then, included all of what is now Ohio and the eastern part of what is now Michigan. The western section, called Indiana, included most of the present State of Indiana, the western part of Michigan, all of the present States of Illinois and Wisconsin, and the northeast part of Minnesota. William Henry Harrison was made Governor of Indiana, and St. Clair retained as Governor of the eastern section, which was still called the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," with its capital at Chillicothe.

In 1802 the population of the area now known as Ohio having become sufficient to justify its admission as a State, an "enabling act," enabling or permitting the people of that section to "form for themselves a Constitution and State government," was passed by Congress, and a convention held at Chil-



1803—LOUISIANA PURCHASE; DIVISION OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY

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licothe that year adopted a Constitution which went into effect without submission to the people. In 1803 Congress passed an act declaring that Ohio, by the provision of its Constitution, "has become one of the United States of America." The boundaries of the future State of Ohio named by the enabling act were substantially those now existing, and transferred the jurisdiction of what is now eastern Michigan to the Territory of Indiana. The family of States after the admission of Ohio numbered seventeen.

By the steps thus traced, the territory west of the Alleghanies had been ceded by the colonies to the common Union and had been organized into five distinct political divisions: the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio; the Territory of Indiana and the Territory of Mississippi.

SIXTH PERIOD

EXPANSION BEGUN—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

THE next step in the territorial history of the United States was an extremely important one, a step which doubled the area of the country and gave to it a magnificent domain from which has since been formed fourteen great States. This great event in the territorial and political history of the country is known as the "Louisiana Purchase," and has been designated as the "greatest real estate transaction known to history."

CAUSES OF THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

France, it will be remembered, had originally claimed the valley of the Mississippi by reason of exploration. Her war with England which grew out of this claim resulted unfavorably, and when it became apparent that she must give up her American territory,

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she had in 1762 ceded to Spain, in return for certain assistance which that country had given her in that war, the territory claimed by France, lying west of the Mississippi River and with it a small area lying on the east side of the Mississippi just above its mouth known as "the Island of New Orleans." That "Island" was surrounded by water by the following circumstances: a bayou or sluggish stream connected the Mississippi River, from a point near the present site of Baton Rouge, with the Amite River, and through that stream with Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, which were connected by another stream with the Gulf of Mexico. This line of water connecting the Mississippi with Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain had been utilized by a French explorer, Iberville, in 1699 in passing from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and was given the name of the Iberville River. (This water-way, since partially filled up, is now shown on the maps as "Bayou Manchac.") Thus the long, narrow, and irregular-shaped piece of land lying south of the Iberville and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain and having the Mississippi on the

The Louisiana Purchase

southwest and the Gulf on the east, was at that time surrounded by water and was called "the Island of New Orleans." It was a low, swampy region, but its importance lay in the fact that its ownership by the nation which also held the country on the west bank of the Mississippi gave to that nation absolute control of the mouth of the Mississippi, and would enable it to determine at its pleasure whether the commerce of the United States should pass in and out of the mouth of that great stream.

This was an extremely important question to the United States as a whole, and especially to the new section west of the Alleghanies, in that day when water transportation was the only method by which its products could be carried to the seaboard. An agreement had been made in 1795 by the United States with the Spanish Government which thus controlled the entrance to the Mississippi, by which the citizens of the United States might deposit their merchandise at New Orleans and export it thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the rent of the buildings in which it was de-

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posited. This agreement, made by treaty in 1795, also provided that at the expiration of the three years for which it was drawn, the privilege should be renewed, either at New Orleans or some other point on the banks of the Mississippi, and at the expiration of the three years a tacit permission continued.

In the year 1800, however, the Spanish Government secretly ceded the Louisiana territory, including the island of New Orleans, back to France, with which the relations of the United States were not altogether satisfactory. When this cession became known, in 1802, great alarm was felt in the United States lest the French Government might terminate the privilege by which the people west of the Alleghanies had this free outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and in October of that year the Spanish officer who was still in charge at New Orleans announced the termination of the privilege of deposit. Resolutions were introduced in Congress authorizing the President to call out 50,000 militia and take possession of New Orleans, but a substitute was adopted appropriating \$2,000,000 to be used in the purchase of New Orleans, and James

The Louisiana Purchase

Mouroe was sent to Paris to cooperate with our minister to France, Mr. Livingston, in negotiations for the purchase of the island and city of New Orleans. By the time of his arrival the relations between France and England had become such that a war between them was probable, and Napoleon, seeing that the defense of his new territory in America would be difficult, decided to offer to sell the whole of it to the United States, preferring to sell it to this country rather than lose it to his enemy, England. The offer resulted in an agreement by the American commissioners to purchase the entire area known as Louisiana, in the form ceded by France to Spain in 1762, and receded by Spain to France in 1800. The price to be paid was \$15,000,000, of which \$11,250,000 was to be in six per cent bonds of the United States and the remainder to be paid to citizens of the United States having claims against France. This treaty reached Washington in July, 1803; a special session of Congress was held in October to consider it, and after two days of discussion it was ratified, and a resolution passed to carry it

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into effect, and the ownership and control of this vast territory were turned over to the United States before the close of the year 1803.

THE NATIONAL AREA DOUBLED BY THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA

The area of the Louisiana territory thus purchased for \$15,000,000 was, as recently estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 883,072 square miles, or slightly more than that of the entire United States when the purchase was made, the national area prior to that time having been 827,844 square miles. Thus, in this single purchase the area of the country was actually more than doubled. A right to the permanent use of the waters of the Mississippi to the Gulf was thus assured, as the United States, after the purchase, became the owner of the territory on both sides of that stream from the source to the mouth. The population of the area included in this purchase was estimated at 100,000, of whom about 50,000 were whites, 40,000 negroes, and 10,000 mulattoes. The population of the United States was

The Louisiana Purchase

then about 6,000,000, of which number about 600,000 were in the territory west of the Alleghanies. The territory thus obtained is greater in area than Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy combined, and from it were subsequently formed, in whole or in part, fourteen States and Territories, which had in 1900 a population of 15,000,000.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

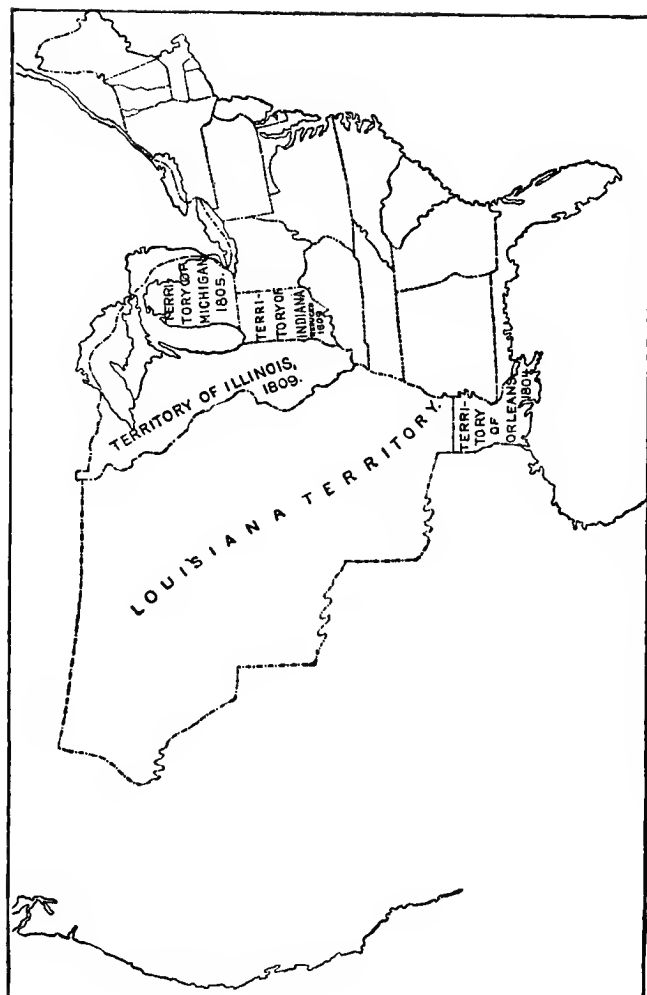
The boundaries of the territory thus ceded were extremely indefinite. The treaty of cession by France simply ceded the territory "with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it."

It was supposed by some that the area east of the Mississippi included more than the island of New Orleans, and by the others that it extended at the northwest to the Pacific. This view regarding the western boundaries does not seem to have been the view of President Jefferson, under whose administration it was purchased; for in November, 1803, he said in a letter to

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Captain Lewis, giving him his instructions for his exploring trip to the Pacific: "The boundaries of interior Louisiana are the highlands enclosing all of the waters which run into the Mississippi or Missouri directly or indirectly, with a quarter breadth on the Gulf of Mexico." This general view was afterward accepted and the northwest boundary fixed along the summit of the Rocky Mountains. In the southwest the question of boundary soon arose for settlement. The Spanish claimed that the western boundary included only a very narrow strip of land west of the mouth of the Mississippi, while the United States claimed that it extended to the Rio Grande; and the Sabine River, about one-third of the distance from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, was finally adopted as the southwestern boundary of the Louisiana territory.

The next step in subdivision of the territory of the United States occurred in the new area known as the Louisiana Purchase. In March of 1804, less than one year after its purchase, and but three months after the United States had taken possession, Congress



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organized the extreme southern part of the Purchase as the "Territory of Orleans," its boundaries being substantially those of the present State of Louisiana. It remained a Territory until 1812, when it was admitted as the State of Louisiana, and the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase not included in the "Territory of Orleans" was called the "District of Louisiana." Afterward it was made the "Territory of Louisiana" and St. Louis was made the capital.

SEVENTH PERIOD

THE MIDDLE WEST SUBDIVIDED—FLORIDA PURCHASED

THE next step in subdivision was the establishment of the Territory of Michigan from the northeastern part of the great Territory of Indiana, which included the area now known as Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and part of Minnesota. This was too large an area to be governed as a single tract or from a single point, especially in those days of slow communication. Its population was rapidly increasing, and in 1805 the area lying between Lakes Huron and Michigan was organized as the Territory of Michigan, with William Hull as Governor. The area had been under French officers for more than one hundred and fifty years, beginning with Champlain in 1622 and ending with De Cavagnac in 1763; then under British officials from that date until some years after

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the close of the Revolution; then a part of the original Northwest Territory under Governor St. Clair; then a part of the Territory of Indiana under William Henry Harrison. For several years Michigan proved a convenient nucleus to which to attach contiguous territory for temporary government. In 1818 the area lying west of Lake Michigan, including what is now Wisconsin and upper Michigan, was attached to Michigan for purposes of government, and in 1834 the area between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers north of the State of Missouri was also attached to it, thus bringing within its borders the area now known as Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and part of North and South Dakota. It continued in this form until the eastern part was admitted as a State in 1837.

BURR'S ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A NEW GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTHWEST

About this time occurred an incident which threatened a loss of territory to the young republic. Aaron Burr, son of the president of the University of New Jersey, and himself

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highly educated, had been by turns an officer in the Revolutionary War, a Senator from the State of New York, and Vice-President of the United States. During his term as Vice-President he had killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel resulting from a political feud, and this event had destroyed his popularity and political prospects. In 1805 he developed a scheme for the establishment of an independent government in the Southwest. He made a trip down the Ohio from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and after his return began enlisting the cooperation of persons in the Mississippi Valley. His plans were never clearly stated, but were understood to be the seizure of the government of Mexico, and, if possible, a combination with it of the Louisiana Purchase and the States west of the Alleghanies; to make himself King or Emperor of Mexico, or, if the western States could be persuaded to join with him, to establish a republic with himself as its head and New Orleans as its capital.

He organized a flotilla of boats on the Ohio, enlisted the cooperation, secret or open, of all whom he could persuade to join him,

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made friends by artful schemes with as many public men as possible, communicating to each as much or little of his real designs as he saw fit. Believing that his former friend, the Governor of the Louisiana Territory, General Wilkinson, would cooperate with him, he sent letters to him by a secret agent, but Wilkinson after receiving the letters hastened a messenger to Washington to notify President Jefferson, notified the Governor of Orleans Territory, in which New Orleans was located, and called a meeting of the merchants and leading citizens of that place and laid the facts before them. The President issued a proclamation announcing that he had been informed of a plot to invade Spanish territory and warning citizens of the United States not to engage in it, and the Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky authorized the seizure of Burr's boats, and a reward was offered for the capture of Burr. His forces were soon scattered and he attempted to escape, but was arrested in Mississippi, taken to Richmond and tried on a charge of treason and concocting a scheme for the overthrow of national authority in the

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western States and Territories ; but proof was not sufficiently definite and he was acquitted. He soon left the country, but found himself the object of suspicion in the European countries which he visited, and after years of absence returned to New York disguised and under an assumed name ; and as no further action was taken against him, remained there in the practise of law and in comparative obscurity and poverty until his death, which occurred on Long Island at the age of eighty.

Thus two attempts to induce the people of the West to sever their allegiance to the young nation—the first, made upon the people of Kentucky by the Spanish in the territory just west of that section, and the second, that of Burr—had utterly failed.

THE TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS CREATED

The rapid growth of population in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and the Great Lakes soon made it necessary to again subdivide that area. By 1809 there were 30,000 people scattered over the great area included within the Territory of Indiana. About 20,000 of these were in the eastern

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section, just west of the State of Ohio, and were anxious for a division and preparation for statehood. Accordingly, in 1809 it was given what was called the "second grade of territorial government," being established as a Territory with a Legislature, and with boundaries substantially the same as those which the State of Indiana now has. The remainder of what had been included within its borders was established as a new Territory and given the name of Illinois.

The Territory of Illinois, which was thus created in 1809, by the division of the Indiana Territory, included what is now the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, that part of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi River, and part of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The census of 1810 showed that it had in that year, one year after the formation of the Territory, a population of 12,282, in all the area stretching from the Ohio to the Canadian line, and from the Mississippi to its eastern boundary. Within that area in 1900 there were 7,000,000 people, or about as many as the entire country had in the year in which the Territory of Illinois was established.

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THE WAR OF 1812

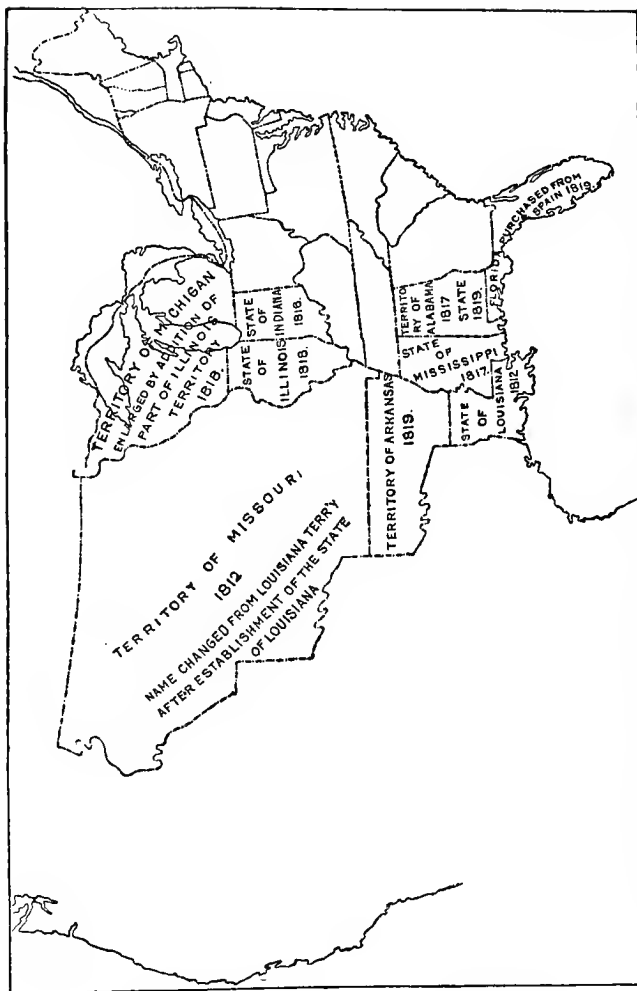
The war between England and France, which had caused Napoleon to give Louisiana territory to the United States at a great bargain, resulted in some other ways to the disadvantage of the United States. Owing to the existence of that war, British vessels, under the laws of war, captured not only French vessels on the high seas, but also other vessels engaged in commerce between the French colonies and France. To avoid this, the products of the French colonies were shipped to the United States in American vessels and thence reshipped to France and elsewhere; but the British admiralty courts decided that such goods could be recaptured even though they had been landed in the United States. It was also held that Englishmen serving on board of American vessels could be seized and impressed into the British service.

As a result of this, large numbers of American vessels were captured by the British, and many American sailors impressed into the British service on the claim that

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they were former British citizens. In the years which followed hundreds of American vessels were seized and thousands of American citizens impressed into service on British vessels, on the claim above described. Acts were passed by the Congress of the United States restricting and absolutely prohibiting the importation of merchandise from England or English colonies, and finally prohibiting foreign commerce of all kinds ; but these did not serve the expected purpose, as American vessels still went to sea and were still captured by the British, and finally, in 1812, war was declared against England.

The war was partly on land and partly on the ocean. That on land was chiefly conducted along the border between the United States and Canada, and in it the American troops did not meet with great success. The British took possession of Detroit, also Fort Dearborn, where now Chicago stands, and later of most of the coast of Maine. The Americans occupied the British forts on the west side of the Niagara. The British landed a force on the Chesapeake Bay and captured Washington, the capital of the na-



THE SECOND DECADE—FLORIDA ADDED—THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SUBDIVIDED.

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tion; but after burning the Capitol, Executive Mansion, and other public buildings, withdrew to their vessels. Meantime, however, the Americans, who were expert sailors, had been more successful in contests at sea with British vessels, and finally, after many brilliant victories by the Americans on the ocean and Lakes, the war terminated in 1814. The opposing forces gave up the captured territory, and there were no changes in the boundary lines or area of the United States.

ACTIVITY IN STATE-MAKING

The close of the war was the signal for activity in the addition of new States to the Union. Even before its close, in the very year of its actual beginning, one new State had been created, Orleans Territory having been in that year admitted under the name of the State of Louisiana, and seven years following the close of the war six new States were admitted. They were Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri.

The work of transforming the western area into States had progressed in distinct

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periods. The first two States admitted were permitted to come in without any territorial apprenticeship. They were Vermont, and Kentucky. Tennessee and Ohio, which came in as States in 1796 and 1802, had been respectively a part of the territory south and northwest of the Ohio, and each for a short time a separate territory. During the next ten years, from 1802 to 1812, the future States were being given an apprenticeship as Territories. In that time the Territories of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Mississippi, and Orleans had been formed. In 1812 began a period of activity in State-making. In that year the Orleans Territory was admitted as the State of Louisiana, followed in rapid succession by Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri—even States being admitted in less than a decade. In their admission, too, the custom which had been established in earlier years of alternating free and slave territory was followed, the order of admission being: Louisiana, Indiana; Mississippi, Illinois; Alabama, Maine; and Missouri.

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WEST FLORIDA ADDED TO THE NATIONAL AREA

The years 1810 and 1812 witnessed a small and unexpected addition to the territorial area of the United States. Florida, as has already been stated, was originally Spanish territory, but had been in 1763 given by Spain to England in exchange for Cuba, which the English had captured during the war between England and France in which the Spanish Government cooperated with France, thus rendering its territory liable to seizure by the British. The British soon after occupying Florida divided it into two provinces, East Florida and West Florida. West Florida extended from the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola Rivers to the Mississippi River above Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas. It was already peopled by English colonists and at that time formed the fourteenth British colony south of the St. Lawrence. By 1782 the Spanish had obtained possession of much of the territory, and both East and West Florida were re-ceded to Spain by Great Britain in 1783, at the same time that she acknowledged the

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independence of the United States and fixed the boundaries of the territory which she ceded to them.

The population of West Florida, however, was chiefly of English birth or from other English colonies, and did not relish the control of the Spanish. After the Spanish territory of Louisiana had been ceded to France and by France to the United States, the people of West Florida desired annexation to the United States rather than Spanish control. This desire was increased by a rumor that the French were contemplating the seizure of West Florida. Accordingly a convention was held in 1810 and West Florida declared a free and independent State, a government organized and officers named, and a copy of the declaration was sent to the President of the United States through the Governor of Mississippi. President Madison in October of the same year issued a proclamation declaring West Florida under the jurisdiction of the United States, and directing the Governor of Orleans Territory to take possession. This action was based upon a claim that the area was acquired by the Louisi-

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ana Purchase, the eastern limits of that purchase east of the Mississippi having been long a matter of dispute. The Governor of Orleans Territory promptly obeyed the President's direction, hoisting the flag of the United States on December 6, 1810, less than three months after the people of West Florida had declared themselves a free and independent State. The annexation called forth protests from Spain and England, but without result. In 1812 the United States took possession of another section immediately east of that which they occupied in 1810.

The Territory of Orleans was admitted as the State of Louisiana in 1812, and that part of West Florida lying west of the Pearl River was added to Louisiana, and the remainder, lying between the Pearl and Perdido Rivers, was attached to the Territory of Mississippi, giving it a frontage upon the Gulf of Mexico. The name "Louisiana," by which the whole territory ceded by France had been formerly known, having been given to the new State of Louisiana, the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase was then designated as "The Territory of Missouri."

The Middle West Subdivided

STATE OF INDIANA

Indiana Territory, which had been cut in two in 1809, the eastern part retaining the name of Indiana Territory and the western part given the name of Illinois Territory, was in 1816 admitted as a State with substantially its present boundaries. It came in as a free State, being a part of the area of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," which had been specifically made free territory by the Ordinance of 1787.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

In 1817 the Territory of Mississippi was divided into two sections, the eastern part established as the Territory of Alabama and the western part admitted as the State of Mississippi. The line dividing Mississippi and Alabama was so drawn as to give to each of these a section of the West Florida area, and thus to each a Gulf frontage. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians at that time occupied a considerable area in what is now the northern part of Mississippi, but were subsequently removed to the Indian Territory. Mississippi came in as a slave State, and was

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considered an offset to the free State of Indiana, admitted in the preceding year.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

The next year, 1818, the Territory of Illinois, which then included the present States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota and Michigan, was cut in two and all of the territory north of the present boundary of Illinois was attached temporarily to the Territory of Michigan, and the remainder was admitted to the Union as the State of Illinois, with boundaries substantially the same as those at present. That section had been called the "Illinois Country" from the time of its occupancy by the French, and, after Clarke had taken possession of it during the Revolutionary War, had been attached to Virginia and called the "County of Illinois," but was included in the Virginia cession and was a part of the area established as the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio."

STATE OF ALABAMA

Alabama was the next State admitted. Most of its area had been a part of the

The Middle West Subdivided

Georgia colony, and after being ceded by Georgia in 1802, was incorporated with that small rectangular section at the extreme southwest acquired from Great Britain by the peace treaty of 1783, as the Territory of Mississippi. To Georgia and Mississippi Territory was added on the north the western part of the long, narrow strip of land ceded to the common Union by South Carolina, while there had also been added at the extreme south a small section of land fronting on the Gulf between the Perdido and Pearl Rivers, formerly claimed as a part of Florida, which had been taken possession of by the United States Government in 1810. The new State of Alabama when admitted in 1819 thus included within its limits a part of the original territory of the colony of Georgia, a part of that of the colony of South Carolina, a part of the original territory of Mississippi as ceded by Great Britain in 1783, and a part of the West Florida Territory taken possession of in 1812 under the claim that it was really a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

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THE FLORIDA PURCHASE

A new and important development occurred in 1819, being no less than the addition of Florida to the territory of the Union. It had long been desired, both because of the feeling that it would round out the possessions of the United States and give it a continuous water frontage from Maine to Texas, and also because it had been a refuge for escaping slaves from Georgia and a source of constant friction and frequent hostilities between the people of the two sections. Florida, it will be remembered, had been constantly in the possession of Spain from the discovery until 1763, when it was ceded to England in exchange for Cuba. In 1783 it was receded to Spain, and in 1795 Spain sold West Florida to France, and it was claimed by the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, and finally taken possession of, as already described, in 1810. East Florida, which remained in the possession of Spain, was not only a refuge for escaping slaves from Georgia, but the Spanish permitted the English to make it a base of operations for their

The Florida Purchase

troops during the war between the United States and England in 1812-14. In 1814 Jackson invaded it and captured Pensacola, where a British force had established itself. During the years which followed there was much trouble between the people of Georgia and the Indians of Florida, among whom escaped slaves had taken refuge, and in 1818 Jackson again invaded Florida believing that he had at least the tacit consent of the Government to do so. He found there a Scotch trader named Arbuthnot and an English ex-Lieutenant of Marines, Ambrister, whom he believed to be there by the assent of the British Government to encourage the Indians to hostilities against the people across the border of the United States, and he captured and executed them. Meantime, the slave power was urging the acquisition of Florida, both for a protection of the slave interests of the adjacent territory and because its ownership would give additional slave territory, and several offers were made for its purchase but declined by Spain. Finally, in 1819, the Spanish ambassador signed a treaty for the cession of Florida in extinction of

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various American claims for the satisfaction of which the United States agreed to pay to the various claimants the sum of \$5,000,000. The sum finally paid, including interest, is stated by Commissioner Hermann, of the United States General Land Office, as \$6,-489,768. The treaty was not ratified by the Spanish until 1821, when the United States took possession of Florida and established it in 1822 as the Territory of Florida.

BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE DEFINED

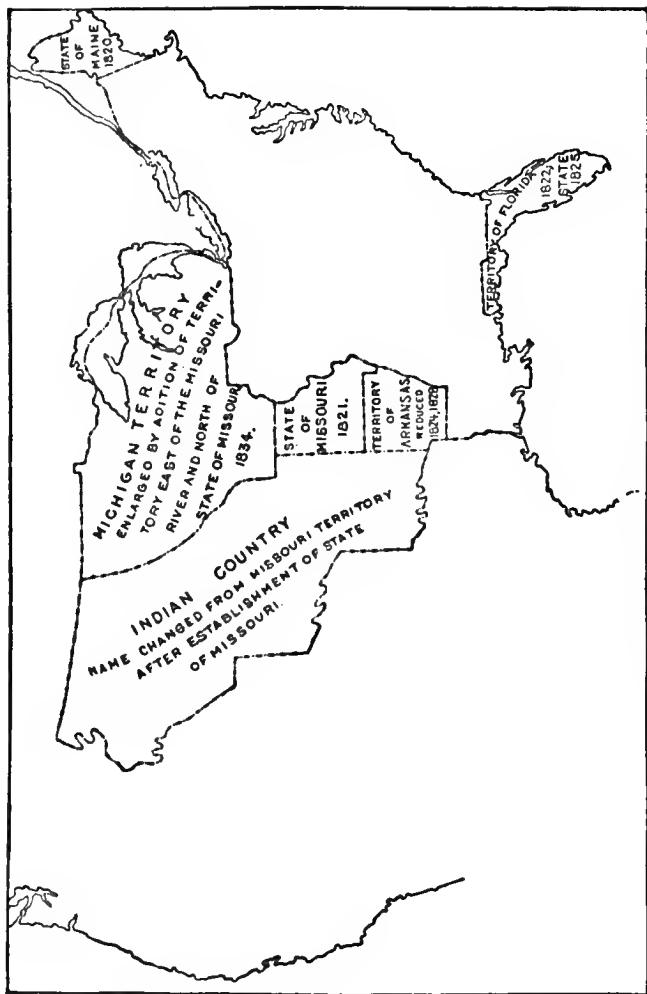
One important feature of the treaty by which this cession was made was that it specifically defined the boundaries between the Louisiana Purchase and the territory held by the Spanish at the west and southwest. The claim had been made by the United States that her purchase of the Louisiana Territory included the Texas country, but this was denied by Spain, who claimed it as a part of Mexico. By the Florida cession treaty the boundary line between the United States and Mexico was fixed at the Sabine River, the United States thus abandoning her claim to

The Florida Purchase

Texas. In exchange for this, however, Spain relinquished her claims on the Pacific coast north of the 42d degree of north latitude; a fact which proved of importance to the United States in later years in establishing her claim to the Oregon Territory. It was by this agreement that the claims of the Spanish west of the Rocky Mountains were definitely fixed at what is now the northern boundary of California and Nevada. The treaty also confirmed the title of the United States to West Florida, of which they had already taken possession on the claim that it was included with the Louisiana cession of France. This purchase of Florida was the second addition of area to that ceded by Great Britain to the colonies in 1783, and gave to the United States an undisputed water frontage from Maine on the east to Texas on the west.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY CREATED

In the same year that Florida was purchased a section of the Louisiana Purchase lying just north of the new State of Louisiana was established as the Territory of Arkansas.



FURTHER SUBDIVISION—1820 TO 1835

The Florida Purchase

As constituted in 1819 it included all of the present State of Arkansas and most of the area now known as Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Its eastern boundary was the Mississippi River and it extended west to the western limits of the Louisiana Purchase.

EIGHTH PERIOD

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN ITS RELATION TO STATEHOOD

MAINE was the next State admitted to the Union. During one hundred and forty years it had been considered a part of Massachusetts and governed by it, although not contiguous territory. The territory had in 1606 been granted by James I to a company of English, but they made no permanent settlement. In 1620 the charter of New England was granted; and in 1622 the country between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers had been granted under this charter to Captain John Mason and Fernando Gorges. In 1829 it was divided and the section between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec fell to Gorges, who established a colony. After his death Massachusetts laid claim to the territory upon the ground that it had been included in the charter of New England in

The Slavery Question

1620. Her claims being disallowed, she purchased the territory from the heirs of Gorges in 1677 for £1,250. In 1691 the charter of William and Mary also included Maine in the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The people of Maine took part in the Revolutionary War, and soon after its close began to agitate the question of separation from Massachusetts and the formation of a State, but made little progress until after 1800, when Maine became "Anti-Federalist," while Massachusetts remained Federalist. This divergence of views increased the desire for a separation, to which the Legislature of Massachusetts finally assented, and in 1820 Congress passed an act establishing Maine as a separate State, after one hundred and forty years of control by Massachusetts. It was the tenth State admitted after the formation of the Union, and the twenty-third in the full list of States.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AND THE STATE OF MISSOURI

Missouri was the next State admitted after Maine. The measures providing for the ad-

Expansion of Our Territory

mission of these two States were discussed in Congress simultaneously and passed within a few days of each other; but as the act with reference to Maine established it as a State, while that regarding Missouri merely authorized the people to frame a Constitution preparatory to admission, Maine actually became a State in the year preceding that in which Missouri was admitted.

The admission of Missouri was marked by a bitter struggle between the opponents and supporters of slavery. It involved the question as to whether the great area included in the Louisiana Purchase should be free or slave territory. This question had been more or less discussed in the years following the purchase, but did not come up for settlement when the State of Louisiana was admitted, since slavery had been so long a recognized institution in that section. But when the Territory of Missouri asked admission it was felt that the matter must be determined. Most of the area of the proposed State lay north of the mouth of the Ohio, which stream had been considered the northern boundary of slave territory, especially as the

The Slavery Question

ordinance establishing the Territory Northwest of the Ohio had forever prohibited slavery north of the Ohio River. The struggle in Congress was long and exciting, and public meetings were held in the North and South advocating the views of those sections respectively with reference to this matter. The House passed a bill admitting Missouri without slavery, and the Senate struck out the anti-slavery clause. A bill admitting Missouri with slavery was attached to a bill admitting Maine without slavery, with the hope of strengthening the slavery forces. After a long struggle a compromise was proposed separating the Maine and Missouri measures, admitting Missouri as a slave State with a distinct declaration that slavery should be forever prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ of north latitude, except as to Missouri, which was north of that line. This proposition, known in the history of the country as "The Missouri Compromise," was accepted, and the Maine and Missouri bills passed. Maine became a State at once, and in the following year Missouri, having formed a Constitution

Expansion of Our Territory

providing that the Legislature should not enact laws interfering with slavery, was admitted in 1821.

The sectional feeling over this struggle was intense, and a member of Congress said in the debate that "a fire had been kindled which all the waters of the ocean can not put out, and which only seas of blood can extinguish"; a remark which proved true in the Civil War which began forty years later. The population of the great Territory of Missouri, as the Louisiana Purchase north of Arkansas was then known, was, in 1820, 66,500, and a large proportion of this number were included in the State of Missouri. The remainder of the Territory continued for some time to be known as the Territory of Missouri, but the name was subsequently changed to "The Indian Country." The western boundary of the State when admitted extended in a line due north from the southern to the northern boundary, but in 1836 was so changed as to follow the Missouri River northwestwardly from the point at which it touched that river, the present location of Kansas City, to its northern boundary line.

The Slavery Question

BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE STATES

During the next fifteen years no new States were admitted. The struggle over the slavery question had been fierce, and the addition of Missouri as a slave State established an exact balance between the free and slave States in the Senate, in which each State was entitled to two members. There were twenty-four States. Seven of the original thirteen abolished slavery either prior to or shortly after the union, viz. : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.¹ Five of the States subsequently admitted were also without slavery, viz. : Vermont, Ohio, Indi-

¹ The Massachusetts constitution of 1780 declared that "all men are born free and equal," and the courts held this to be an abolition of slavery in that State. Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act in 1780, and similar action was taken in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island between 1780 and 1785, by New York in 1799, and New Jersey in 1804. The total number of colored persons of African descent in these States is given by the census of 1790 at 67,424, out of a total of 757,208 in the entire United States. Of this number 25,978 were in New York, 14,185 in New Jersey, 10,274 in Pennsylvania, 5,572 in Connecticut, 5,463 in Massachusetts, and 4,355 in Rhode Island.

Expansion of Our Territory

ana, Illinois, and Maine, making the total number of free States twelve. Six of the original thirteen were slave States, viz. : Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia ; and six of the States subsequently admitted permitted slavery, viz. : Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Missouri, making the total number of slave States twelve. The area of the twelve free States was 302,000 square miles, that of the twelve slave States 523,000 square miles. In 1820 the twelve free States had 5,152,000 population ; the twelve slave States had 4,486,000, of which number 1,600,000 were slaves. In 1830 the twelve free States had 7,006,000 population ; the twelve slave States had 5,848,000, of whom 2,153,000 were slaves. In 1820 the free States had 24 members of the Senate and 105 members of the House ; the slave States had 24 members of the Senate and 82 members of the House. In 1832 the free States had still 24 members of the Senate and 141 members of the House ; the slave States had 24 members of the Senate and 99 members of the House. Thus,

The Slavery Question

while the free States had a majority of the House, the free and slave States were evenly balanced in the Senate, a condition which continued from 1820 to 1850. While the power of the free and slave States was thus evenly balanced in the Senate, the supporters of slavery recognized the fact that the expansive power of the free territory was much greater than that of the slave territory in the matter of State-making. By the Ordinance of 1787 it had been decreed that slavery should never exist in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, and by the Missouri Compromise it had been agreed that there should be no slavery in the Louisiana Purchase north of 31° 30' except in the State of Missouri. The great free area north and west of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri was capable of furnishing material for a dozen States, while the only available territory for State-making in the area where slavery might be maintained was the territories of Florida and Arkansas. Having by the admission of Missouri obtained an even division of power in the Senate, in which the free States had formerly always had a majority, the slave

Expansion of Our Territory

States discouraged further State-making, while the free States, remembering the bitterness of the Missouri struggle, were not anxious to precipitate further strife so long as it could be delayed.

The only important changes in territorial lines or government in the period from 1821 to 1834 were the establishment of Florida as a Territory in 1822 and a reduction in the area of Arkansas Territory in 1824 and 1828, the area now Oklahoma and Indian Territory being detached from Arkansas and restored as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, from which it had been taken.

In 1834, however, the growth of population in the Northwest was so great that it became apparent that there must be some better form of government. There were a quarter of a million people in the area north of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In that year, therefore, the area between the northern boundary of Missouri and Canada, and extending as far west as the Missouri River, was attached to the Territory of Michigan, for purposes of government. Michigan Territory, after this was accomplished, in-

The Slavery Question

cluded all of the present States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and parts of North and South Dakota, an area of 325,000 square miles, or as much as the area at present occupied by the original thirteen States.

THE OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

The people of Michigan had been for several years clamoring for the admission of their original area as a State and had made application to Congress for authority to frame a Constitution, and took the necessary steps for admission. A disagreement between Michigan and Ohio regarding the boundary line delayed action by Congress. The Michigan authorities claimed that their southern line should run due east from the most southerly part of Lake Michigan and would therefore touch Lake Erie at a point south of Toledo, thus giving that place and its important harbor to the State of Michigan. To this the people and authorities of Ohio objected strenuously. The line claimed by Michigan had been adopted when Michigan Territory was first formed, but the present line, 67

Expansion of Our Territory

miles farther north, had been adopted when Ohio and Indiana were made States. The area had remained under control of Michigan until 1836, when the Legislature of Ohio passed an act organizing the disputed territory into townships. Each State appealed to the President, who, however, took no action. The Governor of Ohio called out the State militia and the Governor of Michigan took possession of Toledo. Congress proposed to admit Michigan without the disputed territory, but to give it in exchange for that area the section now known as the northern peninsula of Michigan. The proposition was at first rejected by the people of Michigan, but finally acceded to and preparations made for admission. The area thus given at the northwest has become very valuable by reason of the great copper and iron mines since developed in that section.

ARKANSAS AND MICHIGAN ADMITTED AS STATES

Meantime the supporters of slavery took steps to maintain the balance of power which had existed in the Senate, and Arkansas was

The Slavery Question

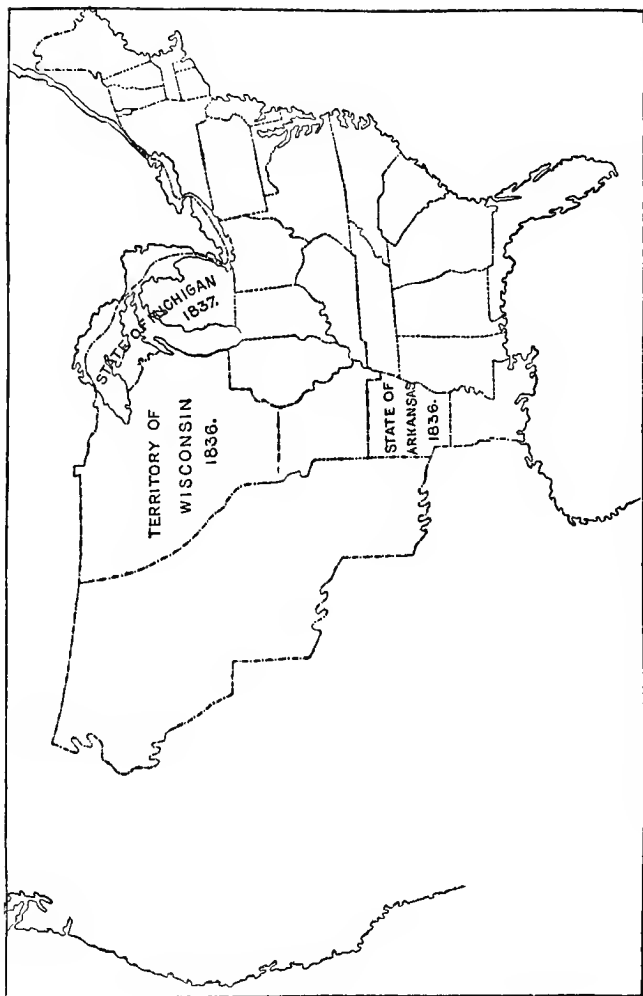
proposed for statehood and application made. Arkansas was admitted in June, 1836, and Michigan in January, 1837. The slave States had thereafter 26 members of the Senate and the free States also 26 members.

Michigan, as has already been stated, in the year before its admission as a State included within its boundaries all of the area now known as Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and parts of North and South Dakota. When Michigan was admitted as a State the remaining area was established as the Territory of Wisconsin and so continued during a period of about two years, when the section lying between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, from the State of Missouri north to Canada was in 1838 established as the Territory of Iowa. The Territory of Wisconsin then included all the present State of Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River; and the Territory of Iowa included the present State of Iowa, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, and that part of North and South Dakota east of the Missouri River.

Expansion of Our Territory

FLORIDA AND IOWA ADMITTED AS STATES

Another long period of delay in the admission of new States followed the simultaneous admission of Michigan and Arkansas. The people of Florida desired admission, but many of them desired that the territory should be divided into two States, East and West Florida, respectively; the latter to contain at least a part of the area which had been included in the province of West Florida, and this suggestion was quite agreeable to those who desired to see as many slave States as possible. The division proposition was, however, finally abandoned and application made for statehood. Meantime Iowa had also asked admission in 1844, though without success; but finally the propositions for the admission of Florida and Iowa were coupled in one bill, which became a law March 3, 1845. Florida had already framed a Constitution and was admitted at once, but the people of Iowa were dissatisfied with the boundary lines named in the enabling act and did not comply with its provisions. The boundaries originally named fixed the northern limit farther north



THE GREAT MICHIGAN TERRITORY DIVIDED—ARKANSAS ADMITTED

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than at present, but made the western boundary a due north and south line a considerable distance east of the Missouri River. This was unsatisfactory to the people of Iowa, and in 1846 a new act was passed fixing the western boundary on the Missouri River, and Iowa became a State. The area north of the State of Iowa was subsequently established as the Territory of Minnesota. The area which formed the State of Iowa had been successively a part of the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Missouri, the Territory of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Territory of Iowa.

NINTH PERIOD

TEXAS, OREGON, AND THE MEXICAN WAR

MEANTIME, during the period intervening between the admission of Arkansas and Michigan in 1836-37 and the admission of Florida and Iowa in 1845-46, developments of great importance were in progress looking to the addition of new territory to the United States, an area which would give opportunity for the further expansion of slavery. The people of Mexico had revolted against Spanish rule in 1810, and after a long series of struggles were in 1822 successful, and in 1824 a republican government was established under the title of the United States of Mexico, with a system of government based upon that of the United States. Among the provinces or states included in this Union was the area claimed by Mexico north of the Rio Grande, which at the time

Expansion of Our Territory

of the formation of the republic consisted of the provinces or states of Upper California, New Mexico, and "Texas and Coahuila," which latter were admitted to the Mexican Union as one state. The United States, it will be remembered, had originally claimed the Texas Territory as a part of the Louisiana Purchase, but had finally abandoned it in the treaty by which Florida was purchased and the boundaries between the United States and Spanish territory fixed.

TEXAS ADDED TO THE UNION

But there still remained a desire, especially in the Southwest, to see Texas become a part of the United States, and an offer of \$1,000,000 was in 1827 made to the Mexican Government for Texas, and another of \$5,000,000 in 1829, but were successively rejected. Large numbers of people from the Southwest of the United States settled in Texas shortly after the establishment of the Republic of Mexico, by their presence and influence creating a sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States. In 1833 the Texans attempted to obtain a separate State

Texas

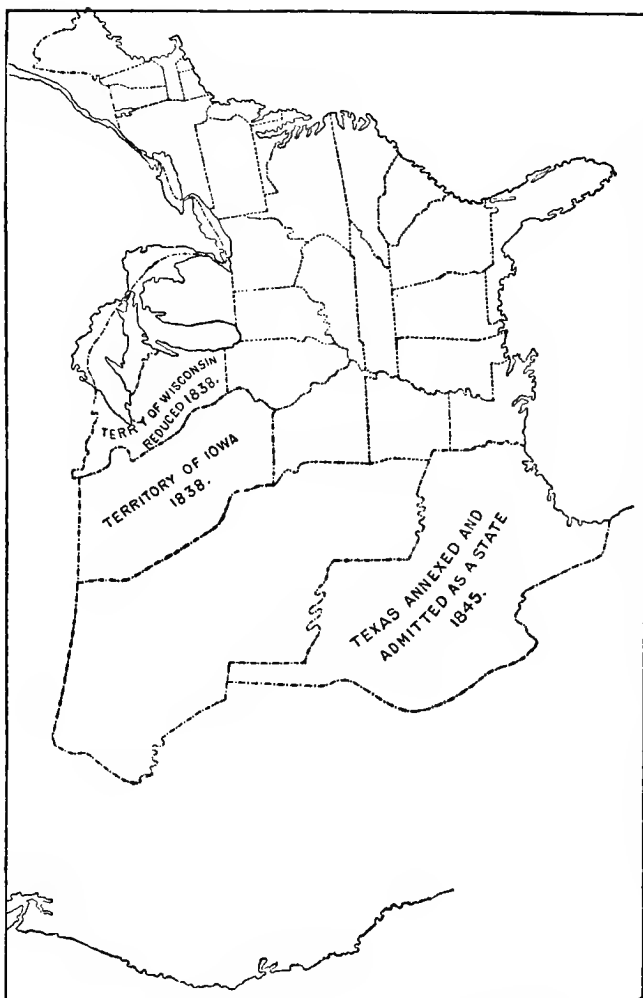
government, but without success; but when the Mexican Congress abolished all State Constitutions, and in 1835 created a dictator, Texas in 1836 seceded from the Mexican Union and established itself as an independent republic. In the election for President of the Republic which followed, an almost unanimous vote was cast for annexation to the United States. The application was made by the Minister of Texas at Washington in 1837, but failed to receive favorable action in Congress. In 1843-44, however, the pressure for the admission of Texas became very great, especially in the South, where land warrants for immense tracts of land in Texas had been sold at low prices, and where the desire for additional slave area rendered the proposition an extremely popular one. A new treaty of annexation was made in 1844, but again rejected in the Senate.

The question became one of party politics in the United States, and entered largely into the presidential election of 1844, when President Polk was elected upon a pledge in favor of the annexation of Texas. But before he was inaugurated Congress had,

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in January, 1845, passed an act giving its "consent that the territory properly included within the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State to be called the State of Texas," in case evidence of the formation of the new State should be sent to Congress during that year. President Tyler hurried a messenger off to Texas the day preceding the inauguration of Polk, and the messenger returned in due time with the consent of the Texan Congress, ratified by popular vote; and in December, 1845, a joint resolution admitting Texas as a State passed the House and Senate.

Thus Texas passed from the position of an independent republic to a State of the Union without a treaty and without serving the usual probationary period as a Territory, and actually became a State before Iowa, for which the enabling act had become a law March 3d of that year. The act admitting Texas also gave to the supporters of slavery an opportunity to further continue their balance of power in the Senate, by providing that "new States of convenient size not exceeding four in number in addition to the



THE THIRD STEP IN EXPANSION—TEXAS ANNEXED AND ADMITTED AS A STATE

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said State of Texas may hereafter by the consent of said State be formed out of the territory thereof, and shall be admitted to the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State may desire." The area of Texas as admitted was 389,795 square miles, or nearly one-half as large as the Louisiana Purchase. Subsequently (1850) the United States purchased 123,784 square miles of the northwest part of the territory claimed by Texas, paying \$10,000,000 for it. The area so purchased now forms the eastern half of the Territory of New Mexico, and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

WISCONSIN ADMITTED AS A STATE

With the addition at the South of Texas as a State and the possibility that the area might soon become several slave States, the North made haste to demand an increase in the number of States in that section, and in 1848 Wisconsin was admitted as a State with about its present boundaries, and in 1849 Minnesota Territory was established from the area north of the State of Iowa, which had been formerly included in Iowa Territory,

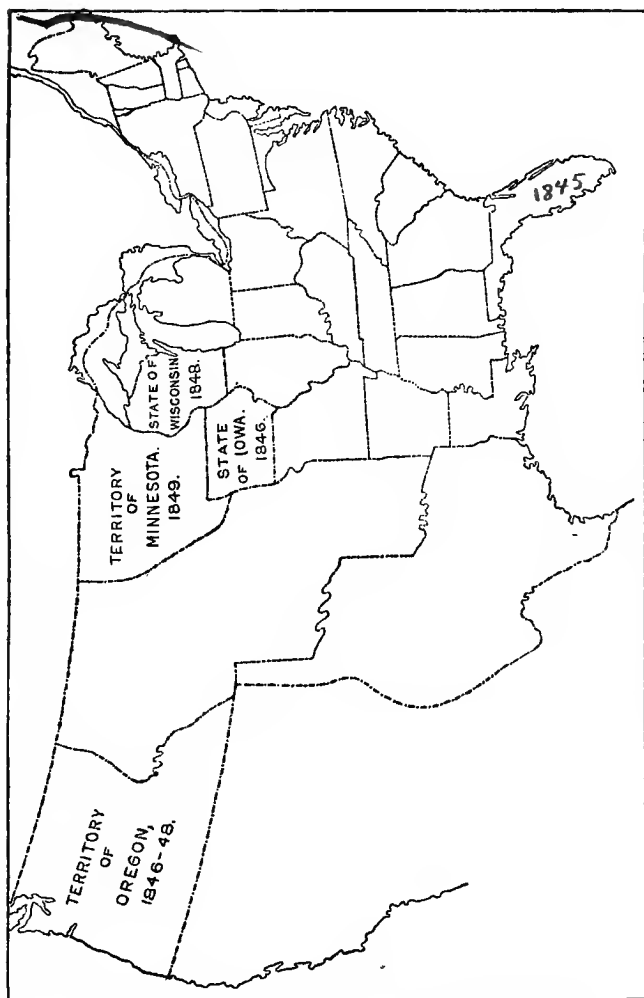
Texas

and also including the area north and west of Lake Superior which had been originally a part of the Northwest Territory, and formerly included in the Territory of Wisconsin. This inclusion in Minnesota of the area north and west of Lake Superior was not in exact compliance with the act creating the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, which provided that that area should be formed into not more than five States. As Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin had been severally formed from that area, the inclusion of remaining Territory as a part of a sixth State does not seem to have literally complied with the original act. The area in question was a part of the area of Wisconsin, and statements have been made by generally accepted authorities that it was included in the State of Wisconsin, as at first formed and afterward taken away and added to Minnesota, but this later statement does not seem to be justified by an examination of the acts by which the boundaries of the State of Wisconsin were originally fixed.

Expansion of Our Territory

THE OREGON TERRITORY

The next great step was the favorable settlement of the claim of the United States to the Oregon country and its admission as a Territory of the United States. The Spanish and British had both claimed it by right of discovery and explorations prior to the War of the Revolution; and in 1792 a Boston trader, Captain Robert Gray, entered the mouth of the Columbia River and laid the foundation of the claim of the United States. After the purchase of Louisiana from France, it was at first supposed that the Oregon area was included in that purchase. In 1811 John Jacob Astor and others established a fur-trading post at the mouth of the Columbia, calling it Astoria. The British, however, insisted that the territory belonged to them and captured Astoria, and in 1818 a treaty of joint occupation between Great Britain and the United States was made. As has already been stated, the treaty between the United States and Spain, for the purchase of Florida, defined the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and fixed the northern boundary of her claims



THE OREGON COUNTRY ADDED TO THE UNION.

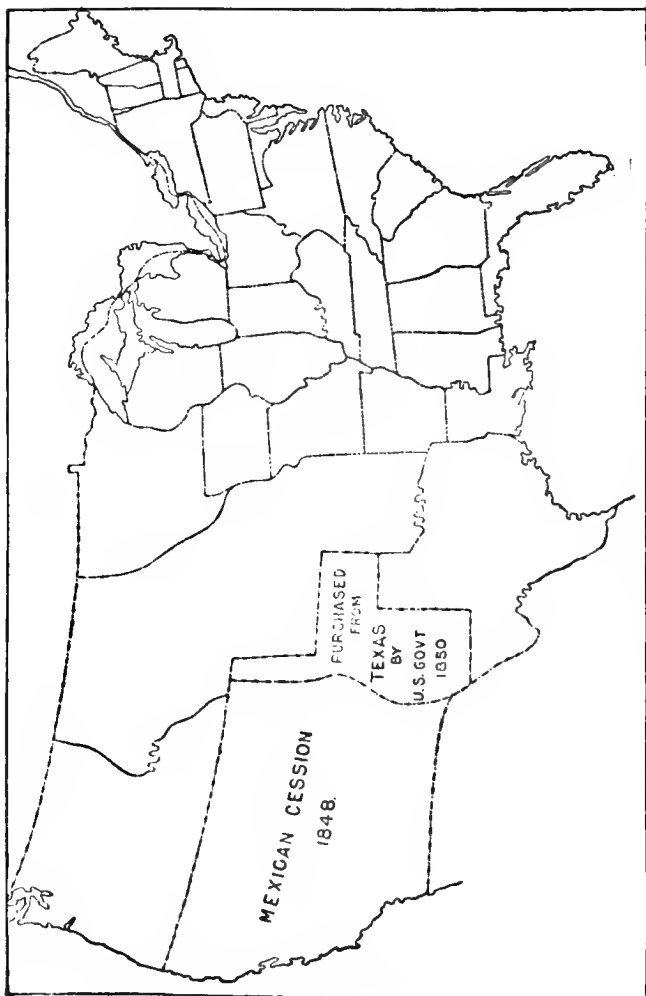
Expansion of Our Territory

at the 42d degree of latitude, thus disposing of Spain's claim to this Oregon Territory and to this extent strengthening those of the United States. The joint occupancy of the United States and Great Britain, which had been agreed upon in 1818, continued until 1846. By that time the demand of the people of the United States became so urgent that war with Great Britain for its possession seemed imminent, and when in that year a proposition was made by the British Government, fixing the boundary at the 49th parallel and the Straits of Fuca, it was accepted by the United States, the treaty ratified, and Great Britain withdrew, leaving the United States in full possession. An organic act had meantime been framed and accepted by the American settlers in the Oregon country, who then numbered several thousands, and in 1848 the Territory of Oregon was formed by the act of Congress. The area thus added to the Union includes the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

The Mexican War

THE MEXICAN CESSION

The next great step was the cession to the United States by Mexico of the area west of Texas and south of Oregon. A dispute arose between the United States and Mexico regarding the southern boundary line of Texas shortly after the annexation of Texas. The Mexican Government held that the southern boundary of Texas was the Nueces River, and the United States claimed that the Rio Grande was the proper boundary line, and proceeded to take possession of the area in question. This resulted in war between the United States and Mexico, in which the United States was successful in every engagement. During that war the United States took possession of the Mexican States of New Mexico and Upper California, extending westward from Texas to the Pacific, and when the war ended with the complete success of the United States forces, an agreement was made by which the United States retained possession of all this territory, upon payment of \$15,000,000 to Mexico, and \$3,250,000 of claims of American citizens against Mexico. By this was added the ter-



THE MEXICAN CESSION OF 1848.

The Mexican War

ritory now included in California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona and parts of New Mexico and Colorado, and the hopes of the South for additional slave territory were thus renewed. The territory east of the Rio Grande, which was claimed as being included in the Mexican cession, was also claimed by Texas as part of her original territory, and this claim was settled in 1850 by payment of \$10,000,000 by the United States to the State of Texas for the area in question, which amounted to 123,784 square miles and now forms parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.

By the steps which have been above described—the Texas annexation in 1845, the Oregon settlement in 1846, and the Mexican cession in 1848—the United States had in less than three years become possessed of the entire territory west of the Louisiana Purchase and extending to the Pacific Ocean, and had thus increased its area more than fifty per cent. At that time no part of the Louisiana Purchase west of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, had even been divided into Territories.

Expansion of Our Territory

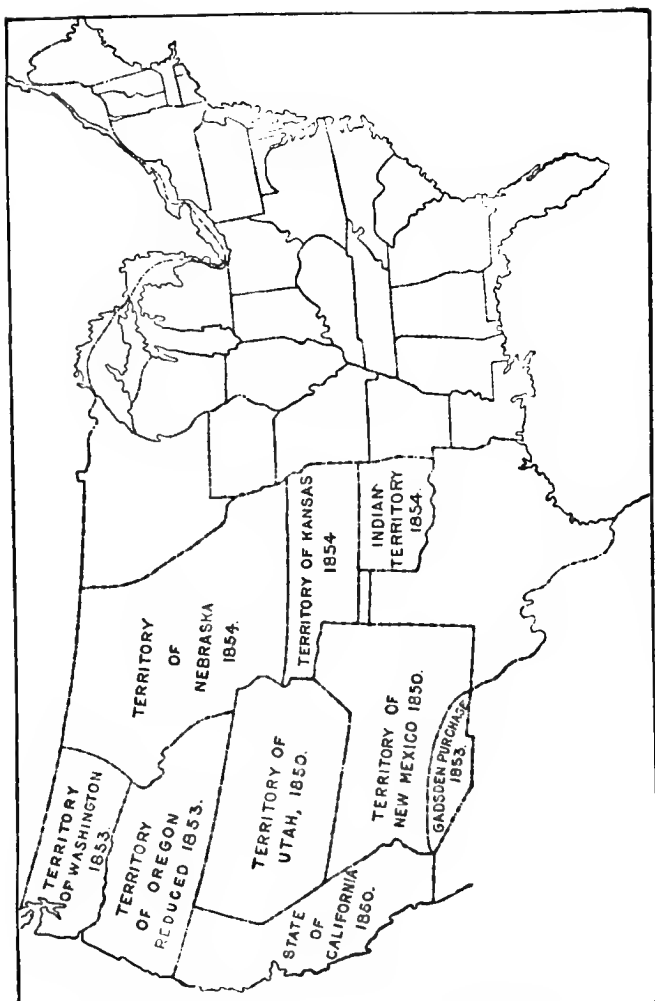
The necessity for establishing government in this great western area soon became apparent. Thousands were flocking to Oregon and tens of thousands to California, where gold had been discovered; the Mormons had established themselves in Utah; there was a considerable Mexican population in New Mexico and California, and the country west of the Missouri required a government to protect those who were endeavoring to reach the Pacific by an overland route, as well as the pioneers who were beginning to make their homes in that section.

TENTH PERIOD

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, AND MISSOURI

THE years from 1848 to 1854 were therefore full of activity in the establishment of new political divisions west of the Missouri River. A convention was held in California in 1849 and a State Constitution framed, and in 1850 Congress admitted it as a State, without preliminary apprenticeship as a Territory. In the same year all of the remainder of the area obtained from Mexico, including the disputed area for which a quitclaim had been purchased from Texas, was formed into two great Territories, Utah and New Mexico.

The "Gadsden Purchase" was the next addition made to the territory of the United States. A disagreement having arisen with Mexico regarding the boundary line south of New Mexico, the matter was settled in 1853 by the payment of \$10,000,000 and the addi-



THE WESTERN AREA SUBDIVIDED.

Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri

tion to New Mexico of the area since known as the Gadsden Purchase. The area thus added was 36,211 square miles in extent, or about equal to the State of Indiana. It received the name "Gadsden Purchase" because the purchase was negotiated by General James Gadsden, then United States Minister to Mexico.

In 1854 that part of the Louisiana Purchase west of Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota was divided into the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. A small section of the area purchased from Texas was also included in the Territory of Kansas, and Nebraska Territory included what is now North and South Dakota and parts of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

MINNESOTA AND OREGON ADMITTED AS STATES

The transformation of these great territories into smaller divisions soon began. In 1858 Minnesota Territory was reduced to about its present boundaries, and made a State; in 1859 Oregon was reduced in size and made a State, and the eastern part of the territory added temporarily to Washington

Expansion of Our Territory

Territory. In 1861 the western part of Utah was established as the Territory of Nevada; the eastern part of Utah, the western part of Kansas, and the southwest corner of Nebraska were established as the Territory of Colorado; the remainder of Kansas Territory was admitted as the State of Kansas, and the northern part of Nebraska cut off and established as the Territory of Dakota, including with it that part of the former territory of Minnesota which had not been included in the State of Minnesota.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES

Meantime the question of the relation of slavery to the new territory was a subject of much bitter discussion. It was conceded that Texas was to be a slave State, and the act establishing the Territory of Oregon excluded slavery from that section; but the question of whether it should or should not be permitted in the great area ceded by Mexico was a burning issue. The Missouri Compromise, which excluded slavery from the territory of the United States north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ except

Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri

in the State of Missouri, could not be held to apply to the area ceded by Mexico, because it was not a part of the United States when that law was enacted. The laws of Mexico prohibited slavery and of course had extended over the area in question before its cession to the United States, but did not apply after that cession. California, which had been rapidly populated by people from the East and especially the North after the gold discoveries of 1848, in 1849 adopted a Constitution prohibiting slavery, and applied for admission as a State. This precipitated the discussion as to whether the area ceded by Mexico should become free or slave territory.

After much discussion another "compromise" was proposed by Mr. Clay, and in 1850 adopted. It provided that California might be admitted with the prohibition of slavery, but that the remainder of the Mexican cession should be divided into two territories, New Mexico and Utah, without any express restriction upon slavery, the purpose being to at least defer action on this question and probably leave it to the people

Expansion of Our Territory

of the Territories in framing their constitutions for admission as States. This proposition was adopted and the Mexican cession, except California, became debatable ground for the introduction of slavery.

In 1854 the confusion over the slavery question was intensified by the presentation by Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, of a bill organizing that part of the Louisiana Purchase between the 37° and the Canadian line into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and providing that all laws of the United States should be extended to these Territories "except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri in 1820 (the compromise section), which being inconsistent with the principles of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories is hereby declared inoperative and void."

It further declared it the purpose of the act not to legislate slavery into or out of any Territory, but to "leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." It also extended into the Territories the fugitive

Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri

slave law which permitted the recovery in any State or Territory of slaves escaping from other States, requiring officers and citizens to assist in their recapture and return, and prohibited the acceptance of the testimony of the person claimed as a slave. This proposition, known as "The Kansas-Nebraska Bill," became a law. It virtually annulled the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30', and left to the people of the great area included in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska the right of framing Constitutions with or without slavery and applying to Congress for admission under them, and by implication at least extended a like privilege to any other area which had not been erected into a State.

This act was followed by a bitter struggle for the control of Kansas. People from the South and from the North flocked in for the purpose of controlling the Territory and adopting a Constitution with slavery or without slavery, and the contest resulted in collisions between the two parties, the establishment of two Territorial governments, bloodshed, actual warfare and the interference of

Expansion of Our Territory

United States troops. A State Constitution prohibiting slavery was finally adopted in 1858 and admission asked of Congress. The bill for the admission passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.

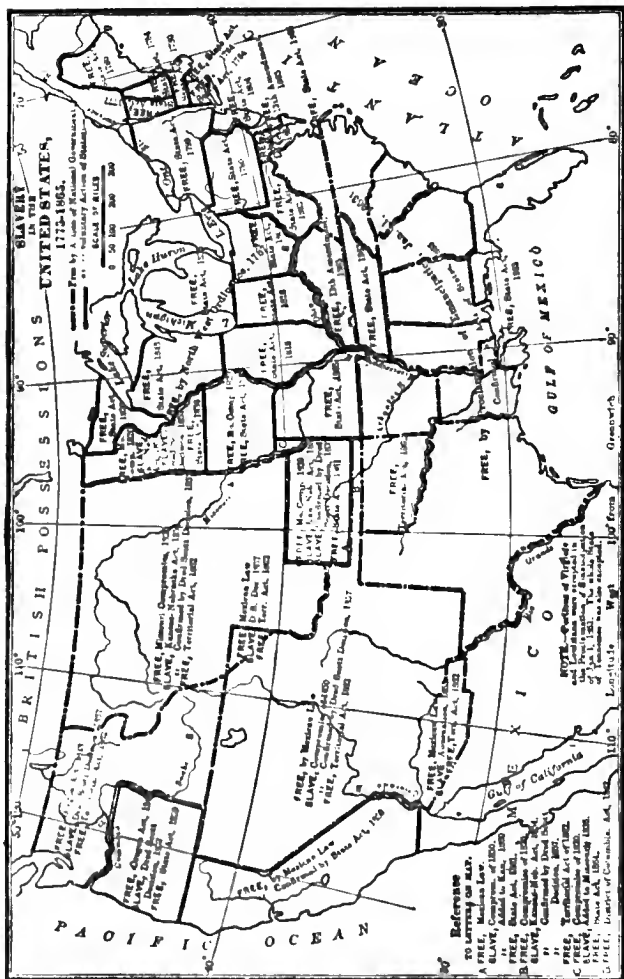
In 1857 another event increased the privileges of slavery in the Territories and intensified public feeling. An army officer who owned a slave, Dred Scott by name, had taken him from Missouri into Illinois and thence into Minnesota as his property, and after remaining there for some time returned with him to Missouri. Scott, on returning to Missouri, endeavored to secure his liberty, claiming that his residence in a free State had destroyed his master's rights over him. The question was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that Scott was not a citizen and could therefore have no standing in the courts. It also held that slaves were mere property and that Congress had no right to exclude this kind of property from the Territories, but must grant to every citizen the right to carry this as well as any other property into the Territories of the United States

Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri

and protect him and his property against hostile legislation in those Territories so long as they remained such, or until they became States.

This series of events, and especially the last mentioned, extended the right to hold slaves to all the great western area which had not already become States, and intensified the hostilities between the opponents and supporters of slavery.

But these rights to carry slaves into the Territories and hold slaves there while they remained Territories did not fasten slavery upon any given area indefinitely, because the matter had to be determined by congressional action when the area should be admitted as a State of the Union. The slave States had lost the balance of power in the Senate when California was admitted, and in 1852 they had but 30 Senators and the free States 32; while in the House they had 90 members and the free States 144. In 1858 the State of Minnesota was organized from the eastern part of the Territory of Minnesota and admitted, and in 1859 the State of Oregon was formed from the western portion of



HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri

Oregon Territory, and these two events increased the number of free State Senators to 36 against 30 from the slave States. Kansas was also knocking loudly for admission as a free State, and it was apparent that this could not be long delayed.

ELEVENTH PERIOD

THE CIVIL WAR

THE events above described and the radically different views between the two sections on the question of slavery had led to a gradual development and open advocacy in the South of a sentiment which had been from time to time expressed during nearly all of the history of the Union, viz.: that the Union was a "compact" and that those forming it surrendered only a portion of their individual rights, and that when the Federal Government passed the limits of its delegated authority it was within the power of the States to interpose, and maintain certain rights which they had reserved to themselves; that the States were one party to the compact and the Federal Government the other, and that each party must be the judge of infractions of the agreement and the mode of redress.

This sentiment had been expressed by

The Civil War

resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature as early as 1798 and by that of Virginia in 1799. In 1814 a convention of delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and parts of Vermont and New Hampshire had held a secret convention at Hartford which expressed somewhat similar sentiments, and was believed to have for its purpose the dissolution of the Union, though this was strenuously denied. In 1832 South Carolina had gone to the extent of declaring by a State convention the tariff acts of Congress null and void in that State and proposing secession if the Government attempted to enforce the objectionable tariff law in that State, and the Legislature a few months later passed acts reassuming powers which had been abandoned under the Constitution. Further developments were, however, averted by the prompt action of President Jackson in support of the tariff law and by subsequent modification of that law by Congress.

The above events relative to the slavery question and the doctrine of the rights of a State or States to terminate the "compact" or dissolve the Union have been stated some-

Expansion of Our Territory

what in detail because of their bearing upon the great events of 1861–65, by which an attempt was made to divide the territory of the United States, whose growth from an area of 827,000 square miles and thirteen political divisions to over 3,000,000 square miles and nearly forty political divisions has been here traced.

THE WAR FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION

In 1861 came the war of secession, the effort to divide the Union and to establish a new government—The Confederate States of America—from the territory in which slavery existed. All of the slave-holding States, except those on the northern border of the slave area—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri—joined in the terrible struggle, adopted ordinances of secession, raised armies and entered upon the war which continued from 1861 to 1865. The States which joined in the movement for secession and declared themselves separated from the Union were Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Expansion of Our Territory

The struggle to determine whether the nation should be divided continued for four long years, with a loss on both sides of more than 600,000 lives and a cost, counting that of both sides, of about \$5,000,000,000. The plan of the Union forces was to split open the Confederacy by taking possession of the Mississippi Valley, and this was finally accomplished after two years of persistent struggle, partly by forces making their way down the river from the north, and partly by others who had forced their way past the Confederate batteries at the mouth of that river and worked their way northward. With Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas cut off at the west, another wedge of troops was driven through the center toward the southeast, at Chattanooga (Tenn.), Atlanta (Ga.), thence to Savannah, and then turning north again through South and North Carolina. While this was in progress stubborn fighting was going on between the two capitals located comparatively near to each other—Richmond and Washington—battles which for persistence and bravery on both sides were not surpassed by anything that the

The Civil War

world had ever seen; and it was not until April 9, 1865, that the leader of the Confederate forces surrendered and the war closed.

SLAVERY TERMINATED

Meantime, slavery, which had been the cause of so much sectional strife for many years, ceased to exist in the sections in rebellion, through a proclamation issued by President Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in which he declared the act a military necessity; and in 1865 it was ratified by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery within the United States, in nearly the same words used in 1787 in prohibiting it in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio.

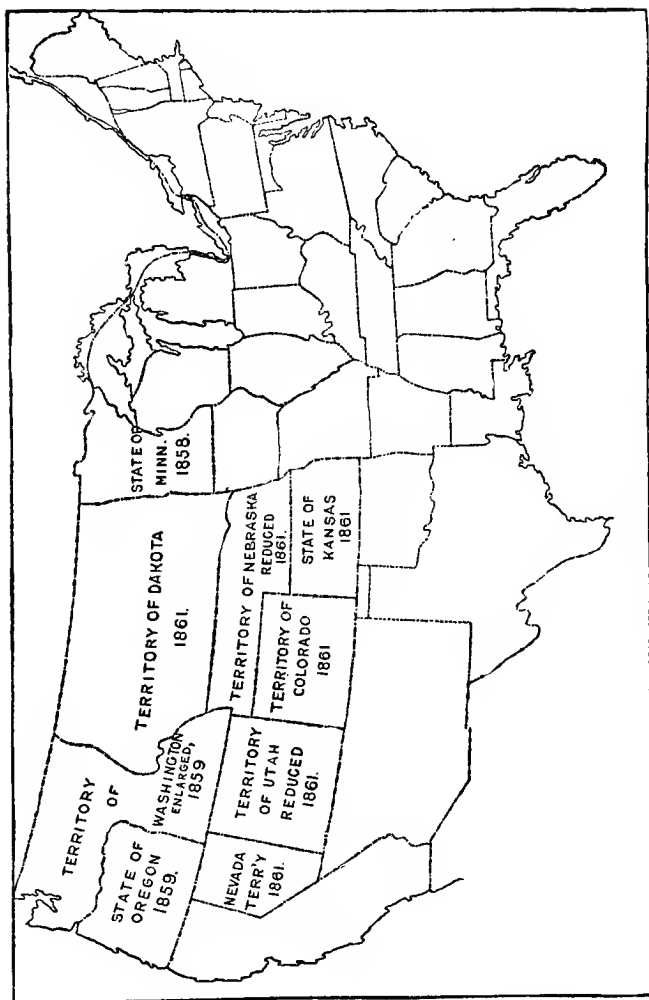
[Slavery had originated in the colonies only twelve years after the settlement at Jamestown through the purchase in the Virginia colony of a cargo of negroes from Africa brought by a Dutch vessel. At that time slavery was not uncommon in many parts of the world. It extended over all the colonies, but was not especially popular in the North, because the negroes from Africa

Expansion of Our Territory

could not thrive in that rigorous climate and their labor was not so much required in that section of limited agricultural areas ; while in the South, with its milder climate and chief dependence on agriculture, it became popular. Massachusetts abolished slavery in 1780, while acts of gradual emancipation were passed by Pennsylvania in 1780 ; New Hampshire, 1783 ; Rhode Island, 1784 ; Connecticut, 1784 ; New York, 1799 ; and New Jersey, 1804. New York afterward passed an absolute emancipation act to take effect in 1827.]

ACTIVITIES DURING THE WAR PERIOD

The war period, 1861-65, was one of great activity at the North. It was necessary to develop the producing area to furnish supplies for the enormous army, and railway construction was also rapidly opening new areas in the West. The discovery of gold in the Pikes Peak Rocky Mountain region was drawing large numbers of people across the plains which had formerly had little population and required little in the way of government. The project of a railway to the Pa-



DIVISIONS FROM 1858 TO 1861.

Expansion of Our Territory

cific, which had been discussed for a decade, took definite form in the passage by Congress in 1862 of an act granting five sections of land and \$16,000 in bonds per mile for a transcontinental road from the Missouri River to the Pacific, and in some difficult sections the amount of bonds per mile was much higher.

MANY NEW TERRITORIES FORMED

These conditions suggested that a more satisfactory form of government should be furnished for the territory through which these roads were to be built, and into which many thousands were hastening, attracted by the gold discoveries. Accordingly, in 1861, as outlined elsewhere, the great Territory of Utah, which included about one-third of the Mexican cession, was divided into three sections, the western part called the Territory of Nevada, and the central part retaining the name of the Territory of Utah. To the eastern section was added about an equal amount of territory from the western area of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the political division so formed was called the

The Civil War

Territory of Colorado. That Territory thus included as its western area land which had been acquired as a part of the Mexican cession, in the center a part of the land purchased by the United States from Texas in 1850, and in the east a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

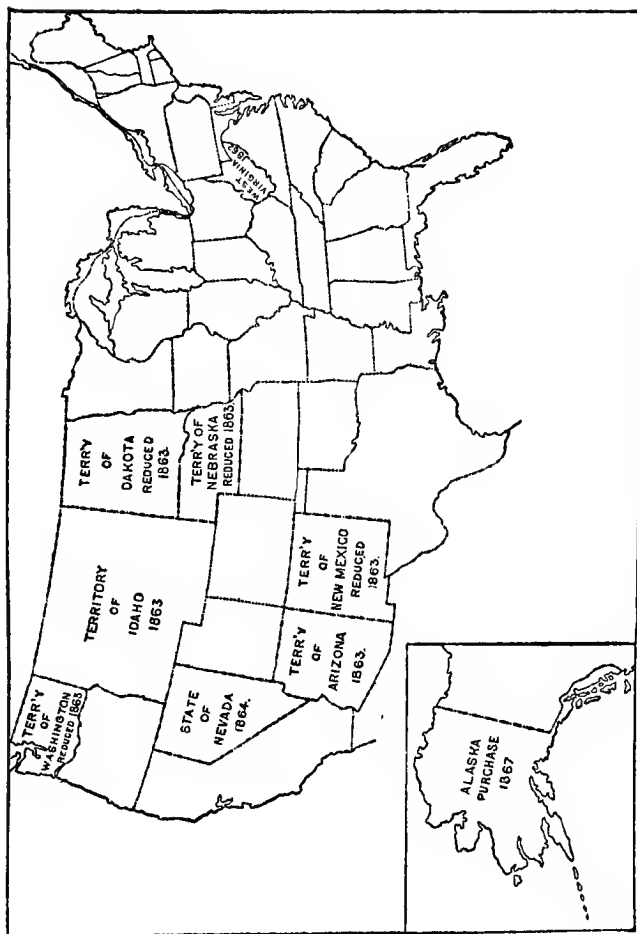
The great Territory of Nebraska, which had stretched from Kansas at the south to Canada at the north, and from the Missouri River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, was also divided in 1861, all of the area north of its present boundary being erected as the Territory of Dakota, with which was included that western part of the former Territory of Minnesota which had not been included in the State of Minnesota when it was formed in 1858. Nebraska remained a Territory and retained its western area, which subsequently became a part of Wyoming.

HOW WEST VIRGINIA WAS CREATED A STATE

One step in State-making which occurred in the early part of the war period was unique in character. It was the admission of the

Expansion of Our Territory

western counties of Virginia as a separate State. The people of that part of the State were Unionists and had refused to agree to the ordinance of secession which Virginia had adopted. They desired to form a new State and remain in the Union, but the Constitution provides that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State without the consent of the Legislature of the State and of Congress." In order to meet this requirement a convention was held at Wheeling, Va., the Virginia Ordinance of Secession declared void, the State offices declared vacant, and a Legislature elected. An election for Governor was held, and Senators chosen and sent to Washington, and they were admitted to the Senate as representing the State of Virginia, whose Senators had previously withdrawn from the Senate. An ordinance was passed by the new Legislature for the establishment of the State of "Kanawha," and it was approved by popular vote. A new convention, however, which framed the Constitution of the proposed State, submitted the name of "West Virginia," and the Constitution with this name was ratified



DIVISIONS DURING THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

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by popular vote. The Legislature, chosen in fact from the forty counties of Virginia which had refused to secede, but assuming to represent the whole State, gave its consent to the erection of the forty counties into the State of West Virginia, and Congress admitted the new State December 31, 1862. In 1866 the Legislature of Virginia transferred two additional counties to West Virginia.

DIVIDING THE EXTREME NORTHWEST

The Territory of Washington, which had been formed from the northern and eastern parts of Oregon, had by this time become sufficiently populated to require a division, and the great Territory of Dakota also required a division. In 1863 the eastern part of Washington and the western part of Dakota with the western section of Nebraska were formed into the Territory of Idaho. In the same year the great Territory of New Mexico was divided and the western part established as the Territory of Arizona. This Territory included in its southern section most of the "Gadsden Purchase." The re-

The Civil War

mainder of the Territory of New Mexico retained its former name, and both Arizona and New Mexico remained Territories more than half a century after the organization of the Territory of New Mexico, and more than forty years after its division into these two Territories.

STATE OF NEVADA

Nevada was the next State admitted after West Virginia. Indeed only two States were admitted during the war period, although many new Territories were formed, chiefly because of the rapid development due to gold and silver discoveries, railroad building, and the westward movement of population. Nevada was admitted as a State in 1864. The act creating the Territory of Nevada, passed in 1861, had included a part of California in its limits, but the consent of that State was refused, and, as a consequence, the eastern line of Nevada was extended eastward to the 115th meridian by the act which admitted it as a State; and two years later the eastern boundary was again removed eastward to the 114th meridian, where it has since remained.

TWELFTH PERIOD

ALASKA, RECONSTRUCTION, AND LATER STATES

IN 1867 came another addition to the area of the United States, the purchase of Alaska. It had been claimed by Russia by right of discovery in 1741, by exploration, and by a settlement begun in 1784, the year after the peace treaty between Great Britain and the successful colonies. A Russian company was given charge of the fur business which rapidly grew up there, a naval station was established, a shipyard constructed, foundries and machine shops put into operation, and experiments made in the manufacture of bricks, woodenware, and implements for use in agriculture and mining. Commercial operations were opened later with the Mexicans in California and along the Mexican coast, and upon the discovery of gold in California, in 1848, large stocks of goods from the warehouses at

Reconstruction

Sitka were sold to the people of San Francisco and an active trade established. By this time the people of California and Oregon became acquainted with the fisheries and mineral products of Alaska and began to urge its purchase. The Russian Government was not averse to disposing of the Territory, so distant from its seat of government, and in 1867 it was purchased by Secretary of State Seward, for \$7,200,000.

The government of Alaska is administered by a governor and other officers appointed by the President. Its fur seals were for many years of great value, and the salmon fisheries are now the most valuable of the world, and its mines yield several million dollars' worth of gold annually. It has no legislature and no delegate in Congress.

THE SECEDING STATES READMITTED

The question as to how the Southern States should be restored to their standing in the Union at the close of the war was a new and difficult one. The Constitution made no provision for such condition, and there were no precedents. President Lincoln issued an

Expansion of Our Territory

amnesty proclamation in 1863 offering full pardon and restoration of all property rights, except slaves, to all (except certain leaders in the rebellion) who would take the oath to support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and support all acts of Congress and proclamations of the President with reference to slaves, unless repealed, modified, or held void by Congress or the Supreme Court, and that in every State in which one-tenth of the voters of 1860 should take such oath, a republican form of government would be recognized by the President, the question of representation in Congress to be determined by that body. This plan was favored by some at the close of the war. Another plan proposed was for the appointment of provisional governors and the enrolment of those willing to take the oath of allegiance, the adoption and approval of a constitution, and admission of the State in the same manner followed in regard to Territories.

Congress finally adopted a measure providing that no State should be represented in either House unless Congress had declared it

Reconstruction

entitled to representation. An amendment to the Constitution (the Fourteenth) was then proposed, and an act was passed declaring that any State ratifying this amendment should be entitled to representation. This proposed amendment to the Constitution made all persons born or naturalized in the United States, citizens thereof, irrespective of color, prohibited the State from making laws to abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizen, and provided that Representatives in Congress should be apportioned to the States according to their respective population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excepting Indians not taxed. [Formerly Representatives were apportioned by adding to the whole number of free persons three-fifths of all others, except Indians not taxed.] It also provided that if suffrage should be denied to any male inhabitants twenty-one years of age, the basis of representation should be proportionately reduced. It also provided that the validity of the public debt authorized by law and for payment of bounties and pensions should not be questioned, but that neither

Expansion of Our Territory

the United States nor the States should pay any debt incurred in aid of the rebellion or any claim for loss by emancipation, and declared all such debts and claims void.

Tennessee accepted this proposition in 1866, but as the others delayed, Congress divided the remainder of the States into military districts, and military governors were appointed. They were to protect life and property, and provide for and supervise the election of delegates to constitutional conventions. These conventions were to frame constitutions and submit them to a popular vote, and if ratified they should be forwarded to Congress. Should they prove satisfactory, and the Fourteenth Amendment be ratified by the Legislatures of the States, they might be admitted after the amendment had been ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution. Under this, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana were admitted in 1868, and Georgia also took action, which was, however, not in form satisfactory to Congress, and her admission was not made complete until 1870. The other States—Vir-

Later States

ginia, Mississippi, and Texas—delayed action, and meantime the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was proposed and adopted, declaring specifically that the right of citizens to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude ; and Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia were required to ratify this amendment before their final admission in 1870, when the Union was again complete.

Thus, all of the eleven seceding States had returned, but when they reassembled in the halls of Congress they found that the territory which formed the eleven States in 1860 formed twelve States in 1870, West Virginia having been constructed from a part of the territory formerly within the State of Virginia. Only three other States—Kansas, Nevada, and Nebraska—had been admitted during that period : Kansas in 1861, Nevada in 1864, and Nebraska in 1867.

COLORADO, THE "CENTENNIAL STATE"

During the twenty years following the close of the civil war and the reconstruction

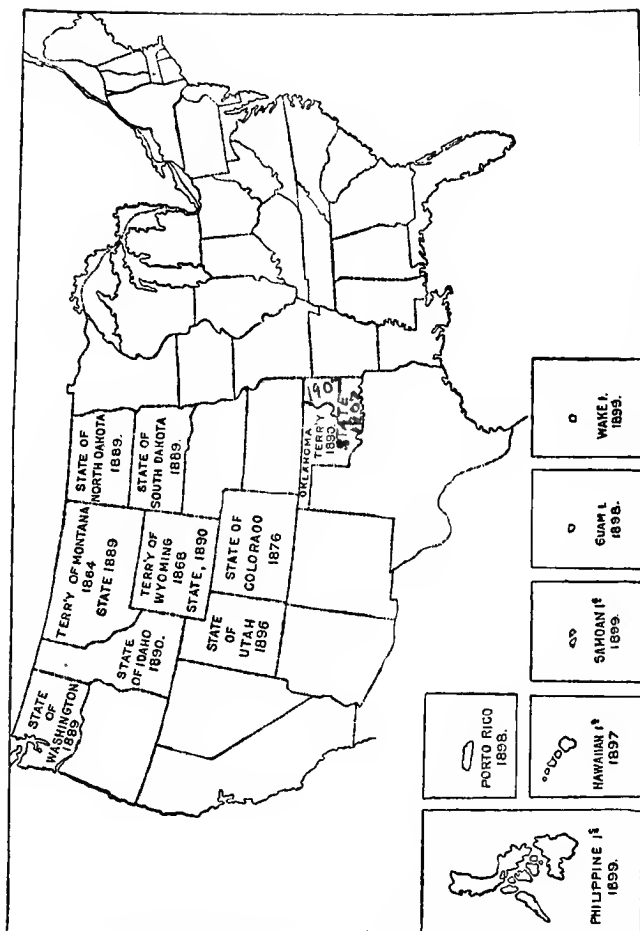
Expansion of Our Territory

period, only one State was admitted. Colorado applied for admission in 1875 and was admitted in 1876, the year in which the hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated, and Colorado thus became known as "The Centennial State." It was admitted with substantially the same boundaries under which it existed as a Territory.

WASHINGTON, IDAHO, WYOMING, AND THE DAKOTAS MADE STATES

In 1889 came a period of activity in State-making. The Territory of Washington was in that year admitted as a State, and the Territory of Dakota was divided and admitted as the States of North and South Dakota. The great Territory of Idaho had been in 1864 subdivided, and the northeastern part established as the Territory of Montana, and in 1868 the southeastern part was established as the Territory of Wyoming; Montana was admitted as a State in 1889 and Idaho and Wyoming in 1890.

Wyoming, when admitted, had the unique distinction of being composed of sections of



RECENT DIVISIONS AND INSULAR ADDITIONS.

Expansion of Our Territory

four different additions to the national territory: the Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Purchase, the Mexican Cession, and the Oregon Country. Colorado, as already indicated, included parts of three additions: the Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Purchase, and the Mexican Cession; but Wyoming included also a section from the original Oregon Territory. About two-thirds of the area at the east and northeast was from the Louisiana Purchase, the middle west from the Oregon Territory, the southwest from the Mexican Cession, and a small section in the central south from the area claimed by Texas and purchased from her by the United States in 1850.

UTAH AS A TERRITORY AND STATE

Utah was admitted in 1894 as the forty-fifth State of the Union. It was originally a Mormon settlement, founded in 1847 by Mormons from Illinois and Missouri, when the section where they settled was Mexican territory. The Mormons sought this secluded spot in order that they might practise undisturbed their religious beliefs, including that

Later States

of polygamy, or plural wives. The cession of this area by Mexico in 1848 brought them again within the jurisdiction of the United States. They, however, organized an independent government, calling it "The State of Deseret," and in 1850 attempted to obtain admission as a State of the Union. In that year the great Territory of Utah was formed, and Brigham Young, the head of the Mormon Church, was appointed as governor; but the treatment of non-believers in their form of religion resulted in his removal. In 1882 Congress passed a law making polygamy a misdemeanor and denying the franchise to polygamists. Subsequently the Church renounced polygamy, and in 1895 a Constitution was framed condemning polygamy and continuing in force the laws prohibiting it, and under this Constitution Utah was admitted as a State in 1896.

OKLAHOMA AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY

The last Territory organized was Oklahoma. It was formerly a part of a tract set aside in 1834 from the Louisiana Purchase for the use of Indian tribes and designated

Expansion of Our Territory

“The Indian Territory.” In 1866 the Creeks and Seminoles ceded some 5,000,000 acres of land to the United States, a part at fifteen and a part at thirty cents per acre, to be used exclusively for civilized Indians and freed-men, but large tracts remained unoccupied. In 1879 schemes for its occupancy by white men were developed, and some of the lands were occupied without authority and the occupants ejected by order of the President. Later the Creeks and Seminoles expressed a willingness to make a complete sale of the lands for the occupancy of the whites, and these lands were bought by the Government for \$4,193,000 and opened to settlement, and the area established as the Territory of Oklahoma in 1890. Subsequently other lands were purchased from the Indians and added, and the area is now 39,030 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Kentucky.

The remainder of the Indian Territory still exists as an unorganized Territory, being without the form of government prescribed by Congress for Territories. In some parts the inhabitants are governed by the tribal

Later States

chiefs, in others by laws enacted by legislatures, and in part under Federal supervision by officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The present area of the Indian Territory is 31,400 square miles, or nearly equal to that of the State of Maine.

THIRTEENTH PERIOD

HAWAII, PORTO RICO, AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE latest developments in the addition of area to the United States and the establishment of governments were the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands on the application of the people of those islands, and of Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands as a result of the war with Spain.

ANNEXATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Negotiations for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands began as early as 1854, under President Pierce, and would probably have been completed but for the death of the King of those islands after the annexation treaty had been drawn and forwarded to Washington. In 1893 a revolution occurred in the islands and a provisional government was formed, and a commission sent to Washington to negotiate for the annexation of the

Hawaii

islands to the United States. A treaty of annexation was agreed upon by President Harrison, but had not been acted upon by the Senate at the close of his term, and was withdrawn by his successor, President Cleveland. At the close of President Cleveland's term and the inauguration of President McKinley, the Hawaiian commissioners again proposed annexation and a treaty for that purpose was agreed upon and sent to the Senate; but action on the treaty being delayed, a joint resolution passed the House and Senate in 1898, annexing the Islands as a part of the territory of the United States. In 1900 an act was passed extending the Constitution and laws of the United States over the islands and creating them a Territory of the United States, with a Governor appointed by the President, and a Legislature elected by the qualified voters. The islands are by law a customs district of the United States, and all articles pass between them and the United States without any tariff restrictions. A large proportion of the trade between the islands and the United States had been free from

Expansion of Our Territory

tariff restrictions under a reciprocity treaty agreed upon in 1876, but the annexation of the islands and the removal of all tariff restrictions was followed by a marked increase in the commerce between the two sections and in the prosperity of the islands themselves.

PORTO RICO, GUAM, AND THE PHILIPPINES

The annexation of Porto Rico in the West Indies and Guam and the Philippine Islands in the Pacific were the result of the war with Spain, begun by the United States in 1898 to compel that Government to terminate her oppression of the people of Cuba. All of these islands were occupied by the American forces during that war, and on its termination they were all ceded by Spain to the United States, the latter paying to Spain the sum of \$20,000,000. While the treaty did not specify the purpose of this payment, it was understood that Porto Rico and Guam were retained by the United States, under the rules of war, as a partial compensation for her expenditures, and that the payment of \$20,000,000 was with reference to the Philippines.

Porto Rico and the Philippines

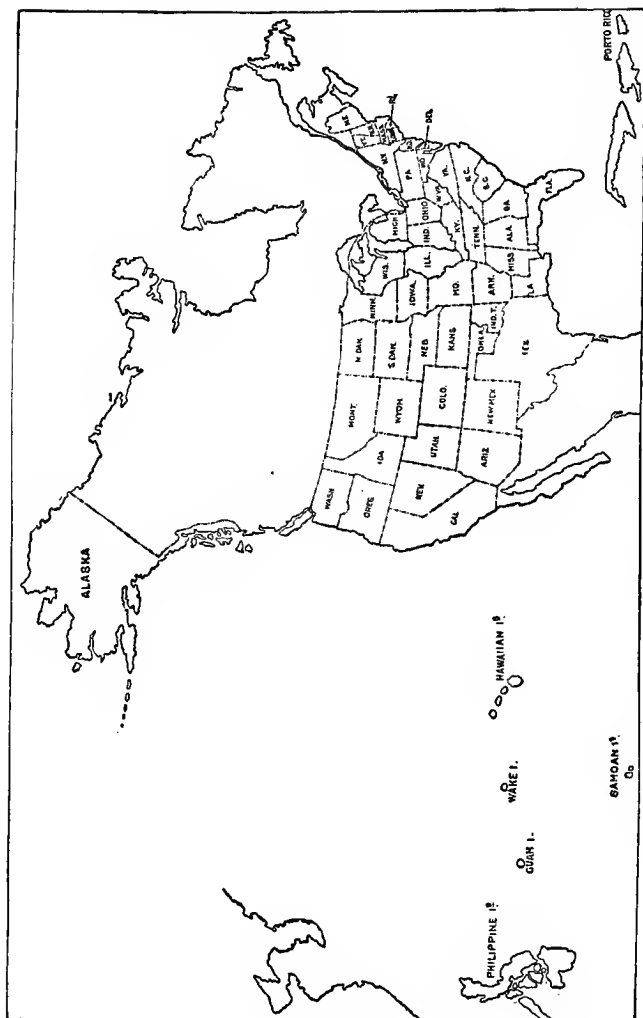
The government of Porto Rico is administered by a Governor appointed by the President with the assent of the Senate, and a Legislature of which the popular branch is elected by the people, the upper branch being appointed by the President. The government of the Philippine Islands is conducted by a commission appointed by the President, a part of the number being citizens of the United States and a part natives of the Philippine Islands. Porto Rico is a customs district of the United States, and all merchandise passing between that island and the United States is free of duty, and this condition has resulted in a great increase in this commerce in both directions. The tariff duties on articles from the Philippine Islands entering the United States have been reduced in part, and it is probable that they will be still further reduced, and perhaps entirely removed, as is now the case with reference to the products of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. The treaty with Spain provides that the products of that country entering the Philippine Islands shall be given the same rates of duty as those of

Expansion of Our Territory

the United States for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, or until 1909. The occupation of all these islands obtained from Spain as a result of the war occurred in the year 1898.

OUR SAMOAN ISLAND

The Island of Tutuila in the Samoan group passed under the control of the United States in 1899. The United States, Great Britain and Germany had exercised a joint protectorate over the Samoan Islands since 1889, but in 1899 this was terminated, Great Britain exchanging her claims for certain other islands formerly held by Germany, and the latter taking control of the entire Samoan group, except Tutuila, whose people had formerly expressed a desire for control by the United States. Tutuila and certain small islands adjacent to it were assigned to the United States. The area of the island is but about fifty-four square miles, but its harbor is the best in the South Pacific, while that of the Hawaiian Islands is the best in the North Pacific. Tutuila and Guam are respectively governed by officers of the navy



THE UNITED STATES AT THE OPENING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Expansion of Our Territory

designated for that service. The population of Tutuila is about 4,000, that of Guam about 9,000. The population of Porto Rico is about 1,000,000, that of the Philippine Islands about 8,000,000.

THE HOME OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The District of Columbia, the seat of the Government of the United States, was created as the result of legislation by the first Congress under the Constitution. Congress had led a wandering life during the period from the Declaration of Independence to the adoption of the Constitution.

The first Congresses met in Philadelphia, but in the latter part of 1776, a few months after the Declaration of Independence, there was reason to believe that Philadelphia might be attacked by British troops, and Congress in December removed to Baltimore. It held one session there, returning to Philadelphia in the following March. By September of that year Philadelphia was again in danger, and Congress moved to Lancaster, Pa., where it remained but three days; and deeming York, on the

The Seat of Government

western side of the Susquehanna, a safer location, removed to that place and remained there during that terrible winter which Washington spent at Valley Forge. In the following May came the news of the alliance with France and the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, and the Congress soon returned to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1783. In that year a little body of unpaid troops of the American army drew up in front of Independence Hall and demanded their pay. Congress called upon the city authorities for protection, but not receiving what it deemed proper attention, removed to Princeton, N. J. During its session there it decided that there should be two meeting places for Congress, one on the Potomac and one on the Delaware River, and that until suitable places should be established Congress would meet alternately at Annapolis and Trenton. One session was held at Annapolis, beginning in November, 1783, and another at Trenton, in November, 1784; after which New York was determined upon as the place for meeting, and Congress met in that city in 1785. Its sessions were held there until after the adop-

Expansion of Our Territory

tion of the Constitution and the inauguration of President Washington.

The question of a permanent seat of government came up soon after the inauguration of the first President. It was discussed with considerable sectional feeling, and was finally yielded to the South in exchange for support for Hamilton's proposition that the Government should assume the debts incurred by the various States during the Revolutionary War. The measure adopted provided for the location of the permanent seat of government on the Potomac, to be occupied in November, 1800, and Congress removed to Philadelphia in 1790 and remained there until 1800, when it removed to Washington, the permanent seat of government, on the Potomac. An area 10 miles square, or 100 square miles, was meantime determined upon, lying on both sides of the Potomac, of which 64 square miles lay within the State of Maryland and 36 square miles in Virginia. Each of the States ceded the area asked for this purpose. The District was originally designated as "The Federal District," and the city was designated as "The

The District of Columbia

Federal City," but the commissioners appointed in 1791 to determine its boundaries gave it the name of "The Territory of Columbia," and the name of the city, Washington, thus dividing honors between Columbus and Washington. Later the Territory became known as "The District of Columbia." The area was ceded by Maryland and Virginia on the condition that the Congress of the United States should forever exercise jurisdiction over it.

In 1846, as no public buildings had been erected on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the area ceded by Virginia was retroceded to that State, leaving the area of the District of Columbia 64 square miles. The district was governed directly by Congress without the right of representation in that body until 1871, when it was given a territorial form of government and a representative in Congress; but in 1874 this was abolished and the government placed in the hands of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the assent of the Senate, all legislation for the collection and disbursement of taxes and public improvements to be performed by

Expansion of Our Territory

Congress, and that system still prevails. The people of the District of Columbia, therefore, have no vote and no representation in Congress. The entire District is included within the limits of the city of Washington. The city stands unique among the capitals of great nations, in the fact that it was created for the sole purpose of a seat of government.

THE CAUSES OF NATIONAL GROWTH

IN the events which have been sketched in the preceding chapters we have witnessed the growth of the nation from a mere handful of people to 80,000,000, and from thirteen scattered colonies to more than fifty political communities combined in one great nation. The growth has been unparalleled in the history of nations, and not merely the growth in area and population, but in all the other essentials of a great nation. In the production of the fields and forests and factories, in the development of systems of transportation and communication, in the growth of commerce among its own people and with those of other

Growth of Population

parts of the world, the development has been marvelous and has far exceeded anything in the previous record of man, and also surpassed that in any other part of the world during the same period. In the hundred years from 1800 to 1900, the area grew from 827,844 square miles to 3,622,923 square miles and the population from 5,308,483 to 76,303,387. In other words, the area in 1900 was four times as much and the population fourteen times as much as in 1800.

GROWTH OF POPULATION

During that time the population of the United Kingdom grew from 16,000,000 to 41,000,000, or a little more than trebled; that of France from 27,000,000 to 39,000,000, an increase of less than fifty per cent; that of Germany from 23,000,000 to 56,000,000; Russia from 35,000,000 to 130,000,000, or four times its population in 1800. The population of all Europe has grown from 175,000,000 to about 400,000,000 during the century, while that of the United States, with an area nearly equal to that of all Europe, has grown from 5,000,000 to 76,000,000. The

Expansion of Our Territory

population of Europe at the end of the century was less than three times that at the beginning of the century, while that of the United States, with an equal area, was fourteen times as much as at the beginning of that period.

GROWTH OF COMMERCE

In commerce, both among our own people and with those of other parts of the world, our own growth has been equally marvelous, our exports of domestic products having grown from 32,000,000 in 1800 to 1,394,000,000 in 1900, while those of France were growing from 70,000,000 to 793,000,000, and those of the United Kingdom from 200,000,000 to 1,417,000,000. Thus, the domestic exports of the United Kingdom are seven times as much in 1900 as they were at the beginning of the century, those of France eleven times as much, and those of the United States forty-three times as much.

GROWTH OF AREA

This wonderful development on the part of the United States has been chiefly due to

Liberal Land Policy

(1) the great additions to area; (2) to the fact that a very large share of our area is of extremely productive land; (3) that the nation has maintained from the first an extremely liberal land policy. In the very beginning, when the colonies were first established, the English Government assumed the entire ownership of the land. This claim was based in part on the right of discovery and exploration, and in part on that of purchase from the occupants of the land, the Indians. All persons were required to obtain their lands from the Government, and purchases from the Indians were not recognized or permitted. When the colonies established themselves as an independent nation they followed the same rule. As has been already told, those States which had large areas of unoccupied land in the West, ceded them to the Government. In those sections of that area which were occupied by Indians, the lands were purchased from them by the Government, even though they had been already ceded by the States. The sums paid for these lands were in the earlier years, of course, extremely small, but they served

Expansion of Our Territory

the purpose of giving the Government a complete title and enabling it to dispose of the lands to those desiring to make homes upon them. A treaty with the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, in 1803, gave to the United States the title to all of the land between the Illinois, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Wabash Rivers for an annuity of \$1,000 to the tribe, \$100 per year for seven years to their priest, and \$300 for the construction of a church ; and other great tracts were obtained for equally small considerations. In later years, however, much higher prices were paid to the Indians, the sum paid to the Choctaws for their lands in Mississippi being \$50,000 and an annuity of \$3,000.

THE LAND SYSTEM

During the first few years the Government sold lands in large tracts to companies or individuals, among these sales being one to the Ohio Company of nearly a million acres, and another in the Ohio country to John Cleves Simmes of about a quarter of a million acres. It soon became apparent, however, that this policy was not a good one for the masses, and

The Land System

it was abandoned. The lands were surveyed in townships ten miles square, and these sections again divided into quarter sections of 160 acres each. The lands were offered at \$2 per acre, one quarter of the amount in cash, and the balance in three annual payments. This resulted in very large sales, many of which were not paid in full, and in 1820 the credit system was abandoned and a cash price of \$1.25 per acre fixed. The pre-emption laws, under which the citizen may occupy 160 acres of land and pay therefor the price of \$1.25 per acre, was based upon this. In 1862 the "homestead" law was passed, by which any citizen might become the owner of 160 acres of Government lands by a five years' residence thereon, the construction of buildings and cultivation of the land. Another method by which the titles to land could be had was by planting and maintaining a certain proportion of it in forest trees, and by this the forest area in the treeless sections of the West was materially increased. The arid lands of the West were also made available at a nominal price to persons who would irrigate them.

Expansion of Our Territory

Another method by which the public lands were made to contribute to the development of the country was by utilizing a portion of them in the construction of transportation systems. In the early part of the century, small grants of public lands were made to aid in the establishment of wagon-roads, and these were followed by larger grants in aid of canals; 4,000,000 acres being granted for this purpose alone. About the middle of the century began the policy of granting lands in large quantities in aid of railroad construction. The first grant of this character was to the Illinois Central Road, which was given each alternate section on either side of the proposed line for six sections in width, and this road thus begun now connects the Great Lakes with the Gulf. Agitation for the construction of a great through line to the Pacific soon began, and in 1862 a large grant of land was made in the interest of that project. This was quickly followed by grants to other roads: the Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic & Pacific, and others not intended to become transcontinental lines.

Railroad Land Grants

The amount of land so granted to railroads aggregated about 200,000,000 acres, but a considerable share of it was not given to the roads because of their non-compliance with the provisions of the grants. The amount of land actually patented to the railroads is about 100,000,000 acres. These grants were made on both sides of the line, each alternate section being given; and where the lands within the limit had been already occupied by settlers, the roads were given indemnity lands at a greater distance from the line. The Government compensated itself for this land by doubling the price of the alternate sections which it retained, and it was held that this worked no hardship on the people because the actual value of the lands was much more than doubled by the construction of the railroad, which would carry their products to market. The lands granted to the railroads were sold by them to the public usually on long time payments and were soon occupied, after the Government land near to the railroad was pre-empted and homesteaded.

Up to the end of the fiscal year 1902 the amount of the public lands appropriated by

Expansion of Our Territory

the various processes was 764,000,000 acres, equivalent to about 4,500,000 farms of 160 acres each. Of these 764,000,000 acres which the Government has disposed of, about 175,000,000 acres was in the form of homesteads, given at a merely nominal price to actual settlers, 225,000,000 acres by cash sales, of which about 200,000,000 acres was sold at \$1.25 per acre to pre-emptors, nearly 100,000,000 in railroad lands, about 75,000,000 in swamp lands, and 60,000,000 in bounties for military service; a large area amounting to 151,000,000 acres has been set aside, chiefly as forest reserve, and there still remain 894,000,000 of acres unappropriated and unreserved. This, of course, is not of as great value as that which has been already appropriated, much of it being mountainous, other parts arid, and 386,000,000 acres in Alaska.

RESULT OF A LIBERAL LAND POLICY

The result of this liberal land policy has been the opening up of the interior, the establishment of homes, the construction of railways, and the development of systems of

Development of Agriculture

agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation which far surpass anything accomplished meantime in any other part of the world. The railroad is a production entirely of the last century, and two-fifths of the railways built in the world in that time are in the United States. With the fertility of the lands, the wealth of the forests and mines, and the facility of transportation, the United States has become the world's greatest producer of foodstuffs, of cotton, of iron, of coal, of mineral oil, and of manufactures. The ready welcome extended to people of other lands, the homes offered free of cost to actual citizens, the high wages and general activity and employment, coupled with freedom from military service and a republican form of government, have attracted people from all parts of the world; and the number of persons added to the population by immigration alone in the last century is fully 20,000,000. The total population, exclusive of the Indians, grew from 143 persons at Jamestown in 1607 to about a quarter of a million in 1700, 5,000,000 in 1800, and 76,000,000 in 1900; the center of population has moved

Expansion of Our Territory

from near Baltimore in 1800 to central Indiana in 1900, and the center of agriculture to southern Illinois, and the center of manufacturing from the Atlantic Coast in 1800 to central Ohio in 1900. The total value of agricultural productions has grown to nearly \$4,000,000,000, that of manufactures to over \$8,000,000,000, exclusive of duplications, and the foreign commerce to over \$2,000,000,000, while the internal commerce of the United States has grown to \$20,000,000,000, or as much as the entire international commerce of the world.

GROWTH IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The growth in the manufacturing industry in the United States during this period of development has been very great. The total value of manufactures are shown by the census of 1850 at one billion dollars, that of 1860 a little less than two billions, 1870 four billions, 1880 five billions, 1890 nine billions, and 1900 thirteen billions. Efforts to obtain statements of the value of manufactures were made in each census beginning with 1810, but with unsatisfactory results. The census of

Development of Manufacturing

1810 placed the value of manufactures at \$145,385,906, but an analysis and estimate made by Hon. Tench Coxe, who was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to consider these figures, placed the total value of the manufactures of that year at \$198,614,471, so that it may be assumed that in round terms the value of the manufactures of the United States in 1810 was about \$200,000,000. From that date to 1850 the census returns were so incomplete that no satisfactory estimate of the value of the manufactures can be made for that period. The first census whose figures the census authorities of 1900 deemed proper to present as a total of the manufactures of the country are those of 1850, and they are given in the above table followed by those of 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900. It will be seen from these figures that the gross value of manufactures had only reached \$1,000,000,000 by the middle of the century, and that they had reached \$13,000,000,000 at the end of the century; or, in other words, that the increase in the last half of the century was twelve times as great as the total at the middle of the century. It

Expansion of Our Territory

is probable that the value of manufactures in 1800 was about \$130,000,000, and that those of 1900 are therefore about one hundred times as great as those of 1800. The total value of manufactures exported in 1800 was \$2,500,000, and in 1900, \$433,000,000.

The slow growth in the first half of the century is due in part to the fact that a large share of the manufacturing was still performed in the household. While the factory system of manufacture began to take the place of that of the household in England in the closing years of the eighteenth century, especially as related to textiles, it did not obtain a foothold in the United States until during the period of the embargo and the War of 1812; and it was not until about 1840 that it became general, and, as late as the middle of the century, a considerable share of the manufacturing was still carried on in the family or in the small shop by the aid of the family and apprentices, as distinguished from the factory with paid employees and the application of power. Hence, it is not surprising that the census of 1850 showed manufactures amounting to but one billion

The Manufacturing Industry

dollars' value, while the chief cause for astonishment is the wonderful growth which has occurred since that time, a growth from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900.

It is proper to add that the figures of the total value of manufactures are merely an aggregation of the values reported by all manufacturers; and as the products reported by one manufacturer often become the materials for use by others, the figures of the grand total are to that extent duplications. For example, the leather reported as a manufacture by the tanner, becomes the material used by the manufacturer of boots and shoes, and is a second time reported by him in stating the value of the manufactures turned out. The yarn produced by one manufacturer becomes the manufacturing material for the maker of cloth, and the cloth becomes the material used by the manufacturer of clothing; the value of the yarn being thus reported three times and that of the cloth twice in the final statement of the grand total of manufactures produced. But as this custom has been followed in each census it does not

Expansion of Our Territory

materially affect the value of the figures for comparative purposes in showing the growth of the manufacturing industry. On the other hand, the fact that the values of manufactures have greatly fallen since the earlier dates considered indicates that the actual increase in quantity produced is even greater than that indicated by the figures which, necessarily, deal with values only.

The increase in production of manufactures, the increase in production of raw material, and the increase of transportation facilities, suggest that probably the manufacturing industries have extended far into the interior of the country, and especially to those sections where the raw material or the coal is produced; and an examination of the census records shows that this is true. We are accustomed to think of the New England and Middle States as the chief seat of the manufacturing industries, and it is rather surprising to know that the center of the manufacturing industries has steadily moved westward until it is now located in the State of Ohio.

It is equally surprising to know that Ohio

Centers of Industries

ranks first of all the States of the Union in the manufacture of carriages and wagons and of clay products, and second in agricultural



CENTER OF POPULATION AT DECENNIAL YEARS FROM 1790 TO 1900 AND OF AGRICULTURE
& MANUFACTURE FROM 1850 TO 1900.

(From U.S. Census.)

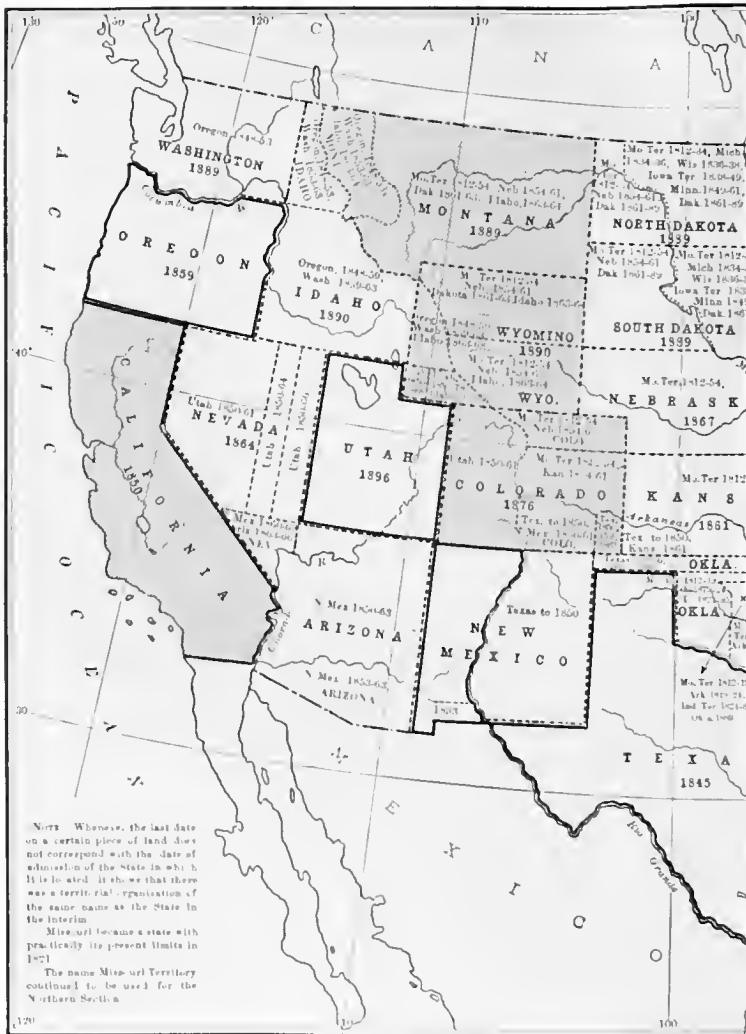
implements, and in iron and steel manufactures. Illinois holds first rank in the manufacture of agricultural implements, cars, bicycles and distilled liquors; and, second, in men's clothing, furniture, musical instruments, and soap and candles. Wisconsin ranks first in lumber and timber production; Minnesota first in flour manufacturing; Missouri first in the manufacture of tobacco; Texas first in the manufacture of cottonseed oil-cake; Colorado

Expansion of Our Territory

first in lead, and California first in explosives, wines, and preserved fruits.

OUR AREA COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES

One other cause of our growth in production is the greatness, the physical greatness, of our country. We scarcely realize how big we have grown. We proudly compare the growth of our manufacturing or exports with that of the United Kingdom, for example; but do not, apparently, stop to consider that the area of England is less than that of the State of Kansas, and that of the entire United Kingdom less than that of Kansas and Nebraska combined. When we compare our own conditions with those of France, we forget that its area is less than that of our two Territories of Arizona and New Mexico combined. We look with complacency upon the figures which compare our growth in manufactures, commerce and population with that of Germany, but overlook the fact that all of the German Empire is smaller than our single State of Texas. The area of the thirteen colonies, as defined by the Peace



States whose areas have not changed materially since their organization
Territory which has always been under the same jurisdiction as at present

States whose areas have not changed materially since their organization
Territory which has always been under the same jurisdiction as at present

The date of Admission of each State
to the Union shown thus: 1861

100 200 300

English Miles.



Comparative Areas

Treaty of 1783, was equal to that of the present United Kingdom, France, Germany, Norway and Sweden, whose combined population to-day is 143,000,000. The area added by the Louisiana Purchase is greater than the present area of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and all of the Balkan States, with a combined population of 125,000,000. The area added by the Florida Purchase is more than that of the present Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland, whose population to-day is 18,000,000. The combined area of the Texas, Mexican, Oregon, and Alaska additions is nearly equal to that of all European Russia, whose present population is 106,000,000. Thus, our present area, including Alaska, may be said to practically equal that of all Europe, whose population is in round terms 400,000,000 of people.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SETTLEMENT.		DATE OF ACT CREATING	
	By whom.	Date.	Territory.	State.
Alabama.....	French	1713	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819
Alaska.....	Russian	1865	May 17, 1884	—
Arizona.....	Spanish	1599	Feb. 24, 1863	June 15, 1886
Arkansas.....	French	1670	March 2, 1819	Sept. 9, 1850
California.....	Spanish	1760	—	March 3, 1875
Colorado.....	Americans	1860	Feb. 28, 1861	—
Connecticut.....	English	1683	Original State	—
Delaware.....	Swedes	1627	"	—
District of Columbia.....	Md. and Va.	—	March 3, 1791	March 3, 1845
Florida.....	Spanish	1564	March 3, 1822	—
Georgia.....	English	1733	Original State	July 3, 1890
Idaho.....	Americans	1852	March 3, 1863	Dec. 3, 1818
Illinois.....	French	1749	Feb. 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816
Indiana.....	"	1730	May 7, 1800	March 3, 1845
Iowa.....	Americans	1835	July 3, 1838	Jan. 29, 1861
Kansas.....	"	1850	May 30, 1854	June 1, 1792
Kentucky.....	Virginians	1775	March 3, 1805	April 30, 1812
Louisiana.....	French	1699	—	March 15, 1820
Maine.....	English	1630	Original State	—
Maryland.....	"	1634	"	—
Massachusetts.....	"	1620	June 30, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837
Michigan.....	French	1670	—	—

Expansion of Our Territory

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	SETTLEMENT.		DATE OF ACT CREATING	
	By whom.	Date.	Territory.	State.
Minnesota.....	Americans	1847	March 8, 1849	May 11, 1858
Mississippi.....	French	1718	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817
Missouri.....	"	1763	April 30, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821
Montana.....	Americans	1858	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889
Nebraska.....	"	1850	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867
Nevada.....	"	1850	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864
New Hampshire.....	English	1623	Original State	—
New Jersey.....	Swedes	1827	"	—
New Mexico.....	Spanish	1898	Dec. 13, 1850	—
New York.....	Dutch	1613	Original State	—
North Carolina.....	English	1650	"	—
North Dakota.....	Americans	1860	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889
Ohio.....	Va. and N. E.	1788	Nov. 29, 1802	—
Oklahoma.....	Americans	1890	May 2, 1890	Feb. 14, 1889
Oregon.....	English	1796	Aug. 14, 1848	—
Pennsylvania.....	"	1682	Original State	—
Rhode Island.....	"	1631	"	—
South Carolina.....	"	1689	"	—
South Dakota.....	Americans	1860	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889
Tennessee.....	N. C. and Va.	1765	June 1, 1796	June 1, 1796
Texas.....	Spanish	1630	Dec. 29, 1845	Dec. 29, 1845
Utah.....	Americans	1847	July 16, 1894	July 16, 1894
Vermont.....	English	1763	Sept. 9, 1850	March 4, 1791
Virginia.....	"	1607	Original State	—
Washington.....	Americans	1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889
West Virginia.....	English	1607	June 3, 1836	June 19, 1863
Wisconsin.....	Americans	1831	June 23, 1836	May 23, 1848
Wyoming.....	"	1864	July 23, 1868	July 10, 1890

STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY

Appendix

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of act of organiza- tion as Territory.	Popula- tion at census next follow- ing Ter- ritorial organi- zation.	Date of act of admission as State.	Popula- tion at census next fol- lowing ad- mis- sion as State.	POPULA- TION BY CENSUS.		Area in square miles.	Popula- tion per square mile.
					1900			
LOUISIANA PURCHASE:								
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	14,255	June 15, 1836	97,574	1,311,564	63,045	24.72	
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	134,277	Mar. 3, 1875	194,327	539,700	103,645	5.21	
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,960	31,000	12.64	
Iowa	June 12, 1838	43,112	Mar. 3, 1845	192,214	2,231,853	65,475	40.23	
Kansas	May 30, 1854	107,206	Jan. 29, 1861	1 107,206	1,470,495	81,700	18	
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	76,556	April 8, 1812	* 76,556	1,381,625	45,420	30.42	
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	6,077	May 11, 1858	172,023	1,751,394	79,205	22.11	
Missouri	June 4, 1812	* 20,845	Mar. 2, 1821	4 66,557	3,106,665	68,735	45.19	
Montana	May 26, 1864	20,595	Feb. 22, 1889	132,159	243,329	145,310	1.67	
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	28,841	Feb. 3, 1867	122,993	1,068,539	76,840	13.90	
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	(¹)	Feb. 22, 1889	182,719	319,146	70,195	4.54	
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	61,334	.....	.....	398,245	38,830	10.26	
South Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	(²)	.....	.....	401,570	76,850	5.22	
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	9,118	July 10, 1890	60,705	92,631	97,675	.95	
Total .....	.....	427,553	.....	.....	14,708,616	1,023,825	14.37	

¹ Census of 1860. ² Census of 1810. * Population of Dakota Territory by census of 1860, 4,837. ⁴ Census of 1820.

Expansion of Our Territory

STATISTICS OF STATES OF THE UNION ORGANIZED FROM ACQUIRED TERRITORY.—Continued

STATES AND TERRITORIES.							
	Date of act of organization as Territory.	Population at census next following Territorial organization.	Date of act of admission as State.	Population at census next following admission as State.	POPULATION BY CENSUS.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.
					1900		1900
MEXICAN CESSION:							
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	9,658	.....	.....	122,931	112,920	1.09
California	.....	492,397	Sept. 9, 1850	92,597	1,185,053	165,980	9.52
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	61,517	.....	.....	195,310	122,460	1.59
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	6,857	Mar. 21, 1861	42,491	42,225	109,740	.38
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	11,380	July 16, 1894	4207,905	276,749	82,190	3.35
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,122,378	583,290	3.61
OREGON:							
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	14,999	July 3, 1890	84,385	161,772	84,290	1.92
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1858	13,294	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	413,536	94,500	4.37
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	11,594	Feb. 22, 1889	349,390	518,103	66,880	7.71
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093,411	245,730	4.45
TEXAS:							
Grand total	.....	6212,592	Dec. 29, 1845	242,592	3,048,710	262,290	11.62
Total United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,973,115	2,115,135	9.91
Per cent Louisiana Territory forms of United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,304,799	2,970,638	25.69
Per cent grand total forms of United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.27	34.37	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.18	71.21	.....

* Census of 1890.

* Census of 1820.

Appendix

Years.	Area. ¹ <i>Sq. miles.</i>	Popula- tion. ²	Popu- lation per square mile. ²	Imports of mer- chandise.		Exports of merchan- dise.		Total money in circulation.	Circu- lation per capita. <i>Dollars.</i>
				Total. <i>Dollars.</i>	Per capita. ² <i>Dollars.</i>	Total. <i>Dollars.</i>	Per capita. <i>Dollars.</i>		
1800.	827,844.	6,308,433	6.41	91,252,768	17.19	70,971,780	13.37	26,500,000	5.00
1810.	1,999,775	7,239,881	3.62	85,400,000	11.80	66,757,970	9.22	65,000,000	7.69
1820.	2,059,043	9,658,453	4.68	74,450,000	7.71	69,691,669	7.22	67,100,000	6.94
1830.	2,059,043	12,866,200	6.25	62,720,956	4.87	71,670,785	6.57	87,844,295	6.79
1840.	2,059,043	17,069,453	8.29	98,258,706	5.76	123,668,382	7.25	186,305,488	10.91
1850.	2,980,959	23,191,876	7.78	173,509,326	7.48	144,375,726	6.23	278,761,982	12.02
1851.	2,980,959	23,985,000	8.05	207,771,429	8.78	188,915,259	7.87	330,253,605	13.76
1852.	2,980,959	24,802,000	8.32	207,440,398	8.36	166,984,231	6.73	361,040,864	14.56
1853.	2,980,959	25,615,000	8.59	263,777,265	10.30	203,489,282	7.94	402,238,107	16.70
1854.	2,980,959	26,433,000	8.87	297,808,794	11.27	237,043,764	8.97	425,551,240	16.10
1855.	2,980,959	27,256,000	9.14	257,808,708	9.45	218,909,503	8.03	418,020,247	15.34
1856.	2,980,959	28,083,000	9.42	310,432,310	11.05	281,219,423	10.01	425,846,625	15.16
1857.	2,980,959	28,916,000	9.70	343,428,342	12.05	298,823,760	10.16	457,068,808	16.51
1858.	2,980,959	29,758,000	9.98	263,338,654	8.85	272,011,274	9.14	406,810,023	13.74
1859.	2,980,959	30,596,000	10.26	331,333,341	10.83	292,902,051	9.67	438,967,542	14.35
1860.	3,025,600	31,443,321	10.39	333,616,119	11.25	333,575,057	10.61	435,407,252	13.85
1861.	3,025,600	32,064,000	10.60	239,310,542	9.02	214,553,833	6.85	448,405,767	13.98
1862.	3,025,600	32,704,000	10.81	189,356,677	5.79	190,670,501	5.83	334,697,744	10.23
1863.	3,025,600	33,365,000	11.03	243,335,815	7.29	203,964,447	6.11	595,394,038	17.84
1864.	3,025,600	34,046,000	11.25	316,447,283	9.30	158,837,968	4.67	669,641,478	19.67
1865.	3,025,600	34,748,000	11.43	238,745,580	6.87	166,029,303	4.78	714,702,995	20.57
1866.	3,025,600	35,469,000	11.72	434,812,066	12.26	348,859,522	9.84	673,488,244	18.99
1867.	3,025,600	36,211,000	11.97	395,761,036	10.44	294,506,141	7.73	661,992,069	18.28
1868.	3,025,600	36,973,000	12.22	357,436,440	9.33	281,952,899	7.29	680,108,661	18.39
1869.	3,025,600	37,756,000	12.48	417,596,379	10.45	286,117,697	7.29	664,452,891	17.60
1870.	3,025,600	38,538,371	12.74	435,938,408	11.06	302,771,768	7.77	675,212,794	17.50
1871.	3,025,600	39,555,000	13.07	520,223,684	12.65	442,820,178	10.83	715,889,005	18.10
1872.	3,025,600	40,596,000	13.42	626,595,077	13.80	444,177,586	10.55	738,309,549	18.19
1873.	3,025,600	41,677,000	13.77	642,136,210	15.91	522,479,922	12.12	751,881,809	18.04

¹ Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. ² No official figures in other than census years.

Expansion of Our Territory

Years.	Area. ¹ Sq. miles.	Popula- tion. ²	Popu- lation per square mile. ³	Imports of mer- chandise.		Exports of merchan- dise.		Total money in circulation.	Circu- lation per capita.
				Total.	Per capita. ³	Total.	Per capita.		
				Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1871	3,025,000	42,796,000	14.14	567,406,342	13.26	586,283,040	13.31	776,983,031	18.13
1875	3,025,000	41,561,000	14.53	533,005,436	11.97	513,442,711	11.36	754,101,947	17.16
1876	3,025,000	45,137,000	14.92	460,741,190	10.23	510,384,671	11.64	727,609,288	16.12
1877	3,025,000	46,353,000	15.32	451,823,126	9.49	602,475,220	12.72	722,314,883	15.58
1878	3,025,000	48,508,000	16.73	437,051,532	9.21	694,865,766	14.30	729,132,634	15.32
1879	3,025,000	48,896,000	16.15	445,777,775	8.99	710,439,441	14.29	818,631,793	16.75
1880	3,025,000	50,135,783	16.57	667,954,746	12.51	835,638,658	16.43	973,382,228	19.41
1881	3,025,000	51,316,000	16.96	642,664,628	12.68	902,377,346	17.23	1,114,238,119	21.71
1882	3,025,000	52,135,000	17.35	724,639,574	13.46	750,542,257	13.97	1,174,290,419	22.37
1883	3,025,000	53,623,000	17.75	723,180,914	13.05	823,839,402	14.98	1,230,305,696	22.91
1884	3,025,000	54,911,000	18.15	667,697,693	12.16	740,613,609	13.20	1,213,925,969	22.65
1885	3,025,000	56,148,000	18.56	677,827,329	10.32	742,189,755	12.94	1,292,568,615	23.02
1886	3,025,000	57,404,000	18.97	635,136,136	10.89	679,524,830	11.60	1,252,700,525	21.82
1887	3,025,000	58,680,000	19.39	692,319,708	11.63	716,183,211	11.98	1,317,539,143	22.45
1888	3,025,000	59,974,000	19.82	721,957,111	11.88	685,954,507	11.40	1,372,170,870	22.88
1889	3,025,000	61,289,000	20.26	745,131,622	12.10	742,401,375	11.92	1,380,361,649	22.82
1890	3,025,000	62,622,250	20.70	789,310,409	12.35	857,828,684	13.50	1,429,251,270	22.82
1891	3,025,000	63,844,000	21.10	844,916,196	13.38	884,480,810	13.66	1,497,440,707	23.45
1892	3,025,000	65,086,000	21.51	827,402,462	12.50	1,030,274,148	15.61	1,601,347,187	24.60
1893	3,025,000	66,319,000	21.92	866,400,922	12.73	847,665,194	12.98	1,596,701,245	24.06
1894	3,025,000	67,632,000	22.35	654,994,622	9.41	892,140,572	12.85	1,660,808,708	24.56
1895	3,025,000	68,334,000	22.78	731,969,965	10.61	807,538,165	11.51	1,801,968,473	23.24
1896	3,025,000	69,354,000	23.11	779,724,671	10.81	892,606,938	12.29	1,506,483,466	21.44
1897	3,025,000	70,254,000	23.66	764,730,412	11.02	1,050,993,556	14.42	1,640,209,519	22.91
1898	3,025,000	71,592,000	24.11	616,049,654	8.05	1,271,482,330	16.59	1,837,859,895	16.19
1899	3,025,000	72,917,000	24.56	697,148,489	9.22	1,227,023,302	16.20	1,904,071,881	25.62
1900	3,025,000	74,318,000	25.22	849,941,181	10.88	1,394,483,082	17.96	2,055,150,998	26.83
1901	3,025,000	76,303,387	25.27	823,172,165	10.58	1,487,764,991	18.81	2,176,387,277	28.02
1902	3,025,000	77,647,000	25.65	908,329,948	11.43	1,381,719,401	17.19	2,249,390,551	28.43
1903	3,025,000	79,203,000	26.11	1,025,751,538	12.76	1,420,138,010	17.67	2,376,328,210	29.57

¹ Exclusive of Alaska and Islands belonging to the United States. ² No official figures in other than census years.

Appendix

AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1850 TO 1900

(UNITED STATES CENSUS FIGURES.)

YEARS.	Farms.			
	Number of farms.	Persons engaged in agriculture.	Value of farms and farm property.	Value of products.
		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1850.....	1,449,073		3,967,343,580	
1860.....	2,044,077		7,960,493,060	
1870.....	2,659,985	5,922,471	8,944,857,749	1,958,030,927
1880.....	4,608,907	7,713,875	12,180,501,538	2,212,540,927
1890.....	4,564,641	8,565,926	16,082,267,689	2,460,107,454
1900.....	5,739,657	10,438,219	20,514,001,838	3,764,177,706

Years.	Total manufacturing industries of the United States.				Wealth.	
	Number of establishments.	Average number of employees.	Wages and salaries paid.	Value of products.	Total.	Per capita.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1850....	123,025	957,050	236,755,464	1,019,106,616	7,135,780,000	307.69
1860....	140,433	1,311,246	378,878,966	1,885,861,676	16,159,616,000	513.93
1870....	252,148	2,053,996	775,584,343	4,232,325,442	30,068,518,000	779.83
1880....	253,852	2,732,595	947,953,795	5,369,579,191	42,642,000,000	850.20
1890....	355,415	4,712,622	2,283,216,529	9,372,437,283	65,037,091,000	1,038.57
1900....	612,734	5,719,137	2,735,430,848	13,039,279,566	94,300,000,000	1,235.86

Expansion of Our Territory

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Year.	Area added.	Purchase price.
		<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Louisiana Purchase.....	1803	875,025	15,000,000
Florida	1819	70,107	¹ 6,489,768
Texas	1845	389,795	.....
Oregon Territory.....	1846	288,689	.....
Mexican Cession.....	1848	523,802	² 19,250,000
Purchase from Texas	1850	(*)	10,000,000
Gadsden Purchase	1853	36,211	10,000,000
Alaska.....	1867	599,446	7,200,000
Hawaiian Islands	1897	6,740	.....
Porto Rico.....	1898	3,600	.....
Guam.....	1898	175	.....
Philippine Islands	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Samoa Islands.....	1899	73	.....
Additional Philippines.....	1901	68	100,000
Total.....	.....	2,936,731	87,039,768

¹ Includes interest payment.

² Of which \$3,250,000 was in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico.

³ Area purchased from Texas, amounting to 123,784 square miles, is not included in the column of area added, because it became a part of the area of the United States with the admission of Texas.

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